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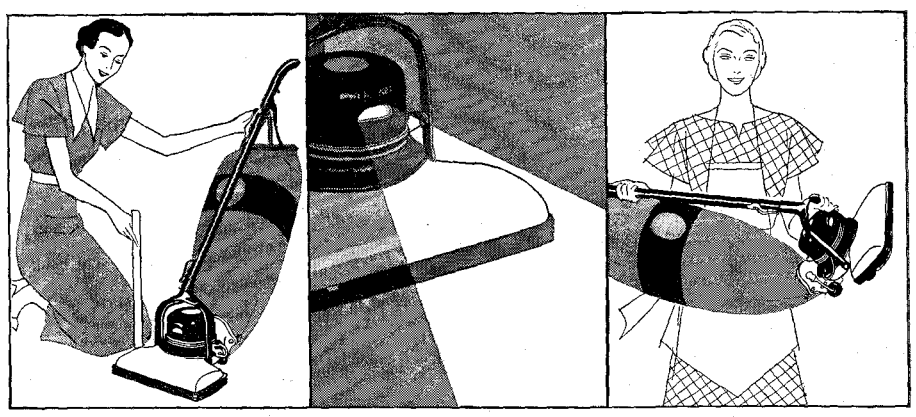

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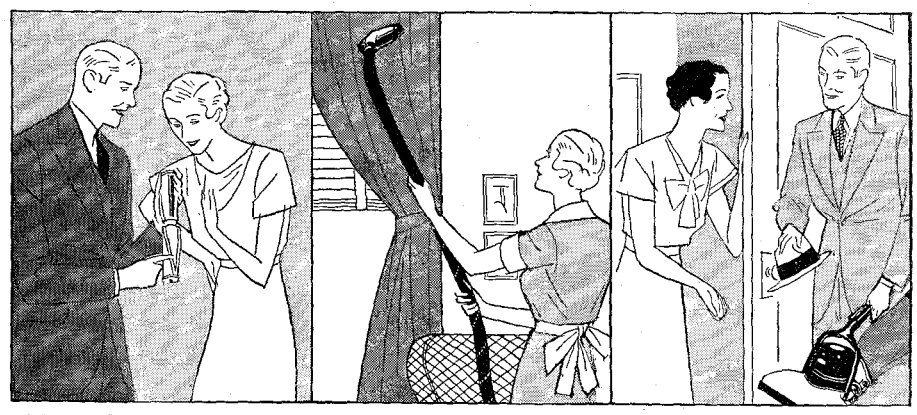

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

LAG IN RELIEF-PROGRAM: Red Tape Fought Frantically; Dead-Line Is Extended, With Two-Thirds of 3,150,000 Not Shunted From Dole to Jobs; Williams Optimistic

In the street below THE LITERARY DIGEST offices in New York City rattling drillers have been rooting out oil-soaked paving blocks. Rows of trestles, initialed FWPA, barricade the middle of busy Fourth Avenue. Behind them scores of workmen are tearing up obsolete trolley tracks. Automobiles clog up at corners and impatient drivers bang their horns.

The scene symbolizes the turn that relief has taken from big to little projects. Traffic-jammed drivers might say that it symbolizes also the tie-up in the administration of relief funds.

Last week the Government was lagging far behind in its work-relief program. The President had set November 1 as the date on which the Government "must and shall" quit other forms of relief. As the dead-line approached, two-thirds of the 3,150,000 to be shunted from the dole to pay-rolls were still without jobs.

Most of the $4,880,000,000 appropriated for the purpose had been allotted, but not much of it had been actually spent. Hence, it was announced the dole must continue until November 15.

"This move affords those none too harmonious work-relief twins, WPA and PWA, a two-weeks' breathing spell for speeding the movement of men to jobs," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "but this movement will have to receive an acceleration hitherto missing if its objective is to be attained."

Frantic Rush

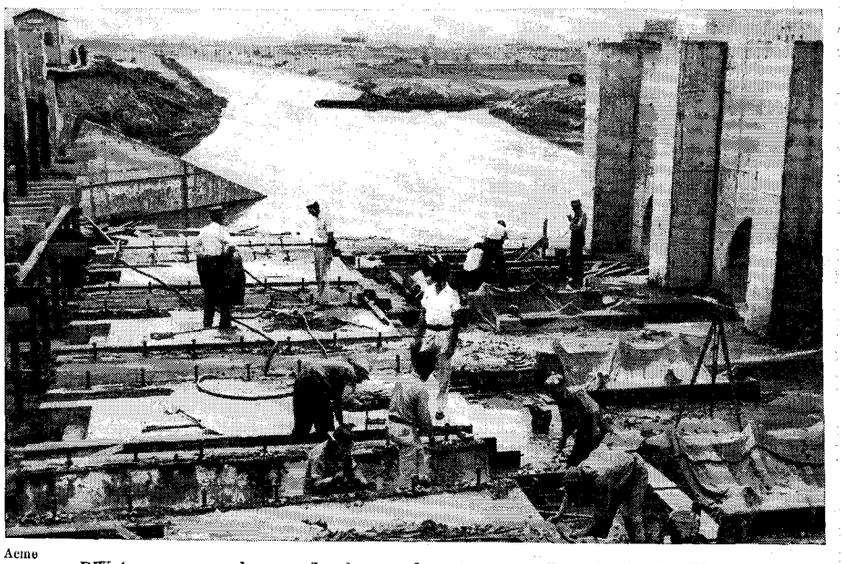
While Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, and Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, fished in southern waters with President Roosevelt, Aubrey Williams, the latter's lanky, outspoken assistant, tried frantically to complete the employment program.

That he faced disappointment many observers were convinced even before last week.

"We are, essentially, right back where we started," writes Raymond Clapper in the October *Review of Reviews*. "We have tried PWA pump-priming. We poured out billions, some into huge dams in the Western deserts, some into public buildings, useful but not essential; some to harness the tides in the barren, isolated Bay of Fundy. . . ."

Nevertheless, unemployment estimates remained close to the 10,000,000 figure given when the President went to Congress with his relief proposals last January.

Estimating the jobless is at best a guessing game, but public and private computations average around 10,000,000. On that basis, the President hoped that the 3,500,000 public jobs originally envisaged as the Government's lot would be matched by 3,500,000 openings in private industry. (Recently the November 1 goal was reduced 10 per cent., to 3,150,000.) Care for the unemployables remaining would be left to Federal and State Social-Security programs.



Acme

PWA men at work on a flood-control project near East St. Louis, Illinois

"Now we wind up," Mr. Clapper continues, "realizing that the problem of unemployment remains as it was in the beginning, one of caring for those unemployed who have no other resources until they can get work in private industry. That is the reality behind the expensive façade which dresses up the work-relief program."

Extent of Program

The very extent of the program makes these realities hard to grasp. Dorothy Thompson helps, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, by visualizing how much $4,880,000,000 is.

"If it were all to be turned into dollar bills—which would engage the printing-presses, because, of course, there aren't that many—and pasted end to end," she says, "one could make a ribbon long enough to encircle the globe eighteen times, with enough left over for a handsome bow. No one in Washington has proposed doing this. But it is almost the only thing that has not been suggested."

Original suggestions were along the lines favored by Mr. Ickes. They were for large-scale, costly undertakings, such as public buildings, bridges, housing, reclamation, jetties, drainage-improvements, and the like. But it was soon found, according to Miss Thompson, that "relief and public works don't mix."

Dreams of Ickes

"You can attempt to dam the headwaters of the Missouri River, as PWA is doing at Fort Peck, in Montana . . . but you take Army engineers for the job, employ the best men you can get, and the whole project doesn't help unemployed seamstresses. Mr. Ickes can still dream of rebuilding America, but he can't guarantee to make his dreams come true in a year's time and put 3,500,000 men and women to work in the meanwhile on jobs."

When the right-of-way was given to Mr. Hopkins, with emphasis on light handwork, requiring a minimum of materials and a maximum of labor, it left the "final social picture pretty vague."

"Theoretically the unemployed must work on things useful to the community and useful to themselves," Miss Thompson concludes, "but the mere fact that the work is created to fit certain classes of needy individuals gives the whole thing an air of unreality, like the whisk-brooms made by prisoners, or the baskets manufactured by the blind."

With relief-spending now serving merely as a stopgap, as Mr. Clapper points out, designed primarily to maintain morale, preserve the skill of idle workers and find

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socially useful jobs, John Bantry, in the Boston *Post*, searches for the reason for the Government's failure to adhere to the original plans.

Mesh of Red Tape

"The huge bureaucracy set up in Washington has failed to function with any unity or efficiency at all," is his answer. "The machine is too cumbersome. It has attempted the impossible task of directing and overseeing every little job in the forty-eight States. It has refused to delegate any of its vast authority to local administrations. It is so enmeshed in red tape, much of it foolish in the extreme, that it can not act with any reasonable speed."

The complications which have arisen, Mr. Williams told a representative of THE LITERARY DIGEST in his Washington office, are the result of routine through which every allotment must pass before it can be applied directly to work relief.

Each request is scrutinized by the WPA, the Bureau of the Budget, the Executive Office and the Office of the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General's Office, Mr. Williams explained, altho working day and night, is hindered by a Treasury Department ruling that holds Comptroller General John R. McCarl individually responsible for money handed over to him to be expended on the works program.

Far from discouraged, Mr. Williams was confident that the machinery would soon straighten out and that the Roosevelt Administration would continue with programs similar to the WPA.

Charity Decried

"Some form of work-relief is in the cards," he said. "The Administration is particularly in favor of this method of aiding the unemployed. People do not want to feel that they are being given money. They want to feel that they have done a day's work for the money the Government gives them."

He indicated that he expected a permanent relief-roll and stated that, before any substantial headway can be made against the unemployment problem, industry must share its gains with its workers.

While Mr. Williams and his associates prepared to announce new employment figures on October 17, which might show them closer to their objective, editors looked back upon the history of 1935 relief and remained, for the most part, dubious.

"Better the dole than the extravagance and demoralization of the present methods," says the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.).

"Instead of relying upon this haphazard system to relieve unemployment," the Washington *Post* commented, "the President might have used the funds at his disposal to carry out carefully planned long-range projects that would have created really useful employment while indirectly providing much work by stimulating demands for materials and supplies furnished by the basic industries. Even in theory the Hopkins program has nothing to commend it as an alternative except its promised ability to get quick results. Now it has fallen down lamentably in even that respect."

Rallying-Cries Sound for 1936

Republican Attacks on New Deal Bring Protests from Democratic Leaders; Borah's Bid Rejected by Colonel Roosevelt

Acme

Herbert Hoover at Stanford University alumni dinner, New York City, where he denounced the New Deal's financial policies

Herbert Hoover's recent attack on the New Deal's "joy-ride to bankruptcy" was translated into a rallying-cry for 1936 last week by the Republican National Congressional Committee.

"Let's turn the spendthrifts out," it urged in a Washington statement.

In three years, the Committee said, President Roosevelt "stands to spend more than was needed to run the United States Government for 124 years from Washington to Wilson."

Along the same lines, Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner, writing as an independent Republican in *The Saturday Evening Post*, asserted that "we can not excuse and overlook everything on the plea of emergency."

"One set of executives is busy creating scarcity and high prices while another is aiming at abundance and cheapness," he said.

"No one attempts to reconcile the two points of view and policies, and government funds running into huge figures are supplied with equal recklessness to both sets of people."

Mr. Moses predicted that "as early as next year the country may be in a mood for another Calvin Coolidge."

Borah's "Invitation"

Ignoring Democratic spending, but accusing Republicans and Democrats of harboring monopolies, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho came into the spotlight. Seeking to gain leadership of the Party on a "trust-busting issue" he issued an "invitation" to Col. Theodore Roosevelt to join in a Party revolt.

"It was Republican leadership," he wrote the Colonel, "which in 1890 placed upon the statute-books an uncompromising condemnation of all monopolies and combines and gave us a law which has been appropriately termed by the Supreme Court a charter of liberty. I am in favor of going back and taking up their work where these leaders left off and make the Party what it once was, the servant of the people—those were the days when the Party was invincible."

To this, however, Colonel Roosevelt turned a deaf ear.

"While I am in entire sympathy with your attitude on monopolies," he wrote the Senator, "I feel that there are many other issues as great, or greater."

Meanwhile, in the preelection talk spreading through the country the man most nearly "another Calvin Coolidge" is Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas, if Paul Mallon is right in his copyrighted column.

"Kansas Coolidge"

"Top men in the party through the West seem to be strong for him privately," he says. "Apparently they intend to keep their sentiments to themselves for a while to see how things shape up. But when the right time comes it looks now as if they will step out for the Kansas Coolidge."

The same columnist decided on a recent trip across the country that President Roosevelt could be reelected to-day.

"Anyone sifting the surface and subsurface condition through 5,000 miles of country from Coast to Coast will reach that conclusion if his mind is unprejudiced. . . . But what will happen next year may be another story. Everywhere Republicans are bestirring themselves, raising money, getting ready for the hottest opposition campaign this country has seen for a long time."

Voice from the West

The same view is taken by the Sacramento *Bee* (Ind.).

"Not that the people approve everything that the President has done or admire all the persons to whom he has gone for advice or counsel," that paper says.

"But they do see plainly that it is the stedfast purpose and fixed determination of Franklin D. Roosevelt to do his utmost to serve the cause of social justice, while the front ranks of the ominous alliance against him present too many faces of men whose records and words alike betray an undeviating allegiance to the Power Trust, the banking *Shylocks* and others with equally dangerous designs on the interests and welfare of the common people of the nation."

Robinson Protests

Administration colleagues of President Roosevelt arose to answer the attacks of Mr. Hoover and others.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas charged that the Hoover figures of Roosevelt expenditures "indicate bookkeeping

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errors ranging from $5,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000" and "take no account of an available cash balance in the Treasury of $1,798,000,000."

To the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, (Rep.) "Senator Robinson is not at all convincing in his rebuttal.

"And Speaker Byrns, speaking for the Government, says 'there is every reason in the world why we should reduce expenditures, provided business does its part,'" it adds.

"What does he mean by that? Business has been clamoring for months for elimination of artificial price advances and costs forced upon it by Government. Business has done its part. It is up to the New Deal to do its part."

Roper Cites Record

On the legal rather than the fiscal side, Daniel C. Roper, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce, set out to scout "facile generalizations . . . that the majority of things done in Washington since March, 1933, are entirely without precedent in the history of our country."

He cited previous applications of the principles involved in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Social Security Law and the Labor Relations Law.

Such defenses did not stem the onslaught. Representative Hamilton Fish, according to Universal Service, was preparing to announce his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination about December 15, and had already lined up possible members for his Cabinet.

The Congressman included Herbert Hoover as a potential selection for Secretary of Commerce.

Undermining Universities

Mr. Hoover, meanwhile, went to New York, where he told fellow-alumni of Stanford University that present fiscal and currency policies are undermining the endowments of America's universities.

His former Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden L. Mills, told New Jersey clubwomen that the "New Deal is subsisting on the savings of the old order."

And the Union League Club of New York pronounced the Administration's policy on constitutionality of legislation "an attempt against the integrity of the nation."

Amid all these diverse factors, the Duluth *News-Tribune* (Ind.) attempted to sum up the political situation thus:

Another Analysis

"At this time there is no outstanding Republican leader. Former President Hoover is often referred to as the titular leader, but his strength in his own Party is not comparable to the President's power in his.

"Aside from the Hoover movement, the only Republican of importance who stands out is Senator Borah. . . .

"Perhaps the development of the Republican campaign will lead to the selection of a man like former President Coolidge who endeared himself to the majority."

Labor, The Legion, and Reds

American Federation Accepts Communist International's Challenge; Green Warns Radicals; Murphy Urges United Action

Wide World

Legion Commander Murphy, who asked Labor's help in combating Communism

"No Government in a foreign land, no camouflaged organization meeting on a foreign soil, can tell the Federation of Labor what it should or should not do."

With these words, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, addressed delegates to the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Federation at Atlantic City, on its opening day.

The message which his soft, slow words carried was not unanticipated, for, as the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) said editorially:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has accepted the challenge handed to it by the Communist International which met recently in Moscow.

"The International, as will be recalled, directed its adherents in the United States to join the American Federation of Labor in order to seize control of the Labor movement in this country.

Opposition Expressed

"The Executive of the A.F. of L. warns, in its annual report, that 'if the Communists succeed in their efforts, it means no more or less than dissolution or destruction of our movement, which we strenuously oppose and resent.'"

Mr. Green's challenge was directed not only at radical forces abroad, but, also, at radicals in this country, as was indicated on October 9. That day, Ray Murphy, newly elected Commander of the American Legion, addressed the Labor Convention delegates, and urged them to join forces with the Legion in its avowed war on Reds.

Mr. Murphy asked the A.F. of L. to work with the Legion "in close cooperation and complete sympathy and understanding to the end that such subversive elements may be well identified and vigorously and unreservedly opposed."

Tribute to Legion

Mr. Green was affable. He paid tribute to the Legion, and voiced a willingness to cooperate with it on a number of activities including a "just settlement" of the soldiers' bonus.

An additional indication of the anti-Communist feelings of the delegates was their refusal to seat E. M. Curry, President of the International Foundry Workers' Union, who, it was said, had run for Congress on the Communist ticket in Michigan three years ago.

Late last month, at its annual Convention in St. Louis, the American Legion passed a twenty-one-point Americanism Program. Eight of the resolutions voted were specifically directed against "subversive movements." The Legion went on record as being opposed to Sovietism and Communism, and went so far as to demand that this country withdraw its recognition of the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Comment, Pro and Con

This platform evoked a flood of editorial comment both pro and con. A similar flow of editorials was inspired by the American Federation of Labor's stand on the Red issue.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) feels that the A.F. of L. is playing its enemies' game.

Said it, prophetically:

"The American Federation of Labor opens its annual convention at Atlantic City.

"The 'Red' issue will be raised.

"It will be raised because some members regard Communists as disruptive.

"It will be raised, also, by the William Green faction . . . by men of Matthew Woll's type. . . . The National Civic Federation hopes to use the 'Red' issue as it has been used by Fascists abroad.

"First, war is launched on the 'Reds.'

"Then all Liberal and Labor forces are labeled 'Reds.'

"And, when the job is done, and every mildly independent leader is muzzled, the world is safe for wage-cuts and exorbitant profits.

"We hope the A.F. of L. won't play into the hands of these enemies of Labor.

"There are plenty of legitimate ways to deal with disruptive elements."

On the other hand, the Minneapolis *Star* (Ind.) approves.

"In its stand against Communism," it commends, "and its effort to expel adherents of that Party and political doctrine, the American Federation of Labor takes a position solidly intrenched in the American

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concepts of Government, and of methods of changing that Government if the people don't like it."

Communism, however, is not all that is causing worry to Labor in this country. There are the anticipated adverse Supreme Court decisions on certain New Deal legislation beneficial to the workers.

Some groups demanded that the A. F. of L. go on record as favoring an amendment to the Constitution to give Congress the right to make special provisions for such legislation. Others favored reconvening the Convention during the winter to map out plans in this connection.

With all these troubles at home delegates took time out to consider the difficulties of Labor abroad. Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Chest for the Liberation of Workers in Europe, informed them that persecution of trade-union leaders has been growing under Nazism and Fascism in Germany, Austria, and Italy.

Milk-Strike Violence

All through Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, farmers dissatisfied with the $1.75 they were getting for a hundred pounds of milk, went on strike last week for $2.50. The Pure Milk Association in Chicago, bargaining agent for 19,000 farmers, had sold them out, they said, in favor of the dealers.

At Huntley, Illinois, pickets stopped a train by piling lumber on the tracks and dumped two railroad-cars of milk. At Kenosha, Wisconsin, they poured kerosene into a milk-tank motor-truck. A Chicago motorist mistook some pickets for bandits and whizzed past them, only to have his car bombarded with bricks.

In McHenry County, Illinois, farm women helped their men by clustering in the middle of the highway; when milk-truck drivers slowed down, the men scrambled from the thickets and dumped their trucks. In Wisconsin, one man was run down and killed when a milk-truck crashed through a plank barricade.

Chicago Supply Cut

Chicago suffered from the strike. Scarcely more than 50 per cent. of her milk-supply came through the picket lines.

"I know as well as anybody," said Don Geyer, manager of the association, "that the farmer isn't getting enough for his milk, but there's too much milk on the market to force a price of $2.50 a hundred."

The State of Illinois swung into action. Armed men accompanied milk-trucks into Chicago. Deputy sheriffs guarded the railroads. The strikers, who had rejected a thirty-day truce proposed by Gov. Henry Horner, reconsidered and accepted it, during which a committee is to seek a solution.

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) saw the strike as "an example of the consequences of disappointed hopes raised by the AAA." The farmers, "caught up in a situation involving heavy and unfair losses whichever way they turn . . . have turned to their own devices for raising the price."

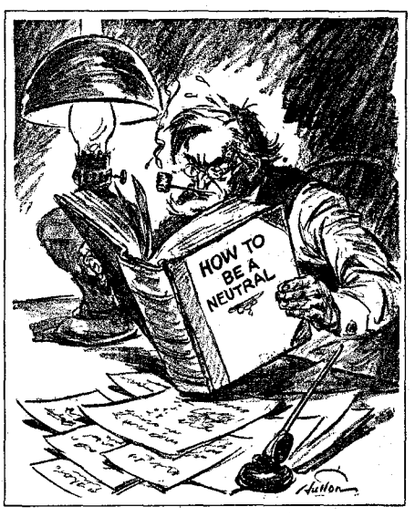
State Department *vs.* Export Trade

Washington Warns "Let Seller Beware"; Business to "Wait and See"; Neutrality Act Called Both Too Drastic and Too Lax

Caveat emptor—"let the buyer beware"—is a maxim as old as Rome.

Caveat venditor—"let the seller beware"—is equally old, but events in a new Rome have caused the United States Government to read a new meaning into that legal principle.

Under the Neutrality Act, the State Department could not prohibit American



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Midnight Oil

—*Hutton in the Philadelphia* Inquirer

trade with a belligerent. But it did warn American exporters that such business was at their own risk.

Some exporters said they would ignore the President's warning and continue to trade with Italy and Ethiopia. In New York, the Merchants' Association pointed out that the embargo proclaimed by the President on October 5 does not prevent shippers from doing business with Italy and Ethiopia except in war materials.

The Conference on Port Development of the City of New York, Inc., whose membership embraces railroads, shipping lines, export houses, and other firms interested in foreign trade, sent a message to the President deploring his "at your own risk" proclamation as "hasty and ill-advised," as a "serious blow" to American commerce, and as "not furthering our neutral position."

A few days later, a second message from the Conference called the edict "surplusage and a useless slap at Italy." At the Export Managers' Club it was said that Italian orders would be accepted on a cash-and-carry basis.

Distinct and Calm

The big door of his office swung outward, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stalked into the anteroom decked with busts and paintings of predecessors. He strode five paces to a big table in the center of the room, stopped behind a great high-backed chair, took off his glasses, hooked them over his right thumb, crossed his arms over the chair-back, and, in a low, distinct, calm voice said:

"In these specific circumstances, I desire it to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk."

How effective that second warning will be remains to be seen. *Business Week*, voicing "wide-spread doubt that the Government can plan and execute really effective prohibitions," predicts that "business will wait to see how restrictive the Neutrality Act proves to be before taking it seriously into account in estimating the potential war business."

And, tho approving the "new working concept of the neutral's position," Ernest Angell, in *Harpers Magazine*, warns that "The American public is not prepared to pay the price of complete abstention from trade with belligerents, and only at that price can neutrality be effectively preserved."

But *The New Republic* feels that "It is better to attempt neutrality, however heavy the cost, than to join an effort to prevent war that is almost certain to be the first chapter in a new conflict."

That, too, is the view of Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska Progressive Republican, who discounts the $44,000,000 worth of business Americans did the first eight months of this year with:

"You can't trade human lives for any commercial benefits. We could afford to lose that trade with Italy."

Yet Gov. J. Marion Futrell of Arkansas feels that "Business conditions in our nation could be better, and why shouldn't we profit by the conflict when, if the embargo is enforced, we will be a bank clearing-house for those nations who can sell to the combatants?"

For Drastic Control

Meanwhile, as Geneva punishes Italy, there are demands in this country for more drastic regulation of trade with belligerents. William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor, warns that the United States "can not ignore the League's outlawry of Italy."

Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas Republican, wants Washington "to go a step further and forbid loans to warring nations," and Senator Homer T. Bone, Washington Democrat, finds the Neutrality Act narrow because "it includes only a handful of the obvious munitions of war."

To Elizabeth M. Lynskey, writing in *The Commonweal*, Catholic weekly review, there is "only one solution"—

"If the United States truly wished to shun war, it must either become entirely self-sufficient, give up its trade, and create adequate armament to defend such withdrawal, or it must unite with other nations to prevent war by every means in its power."

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Hauptmann Drama Marches to Last Act

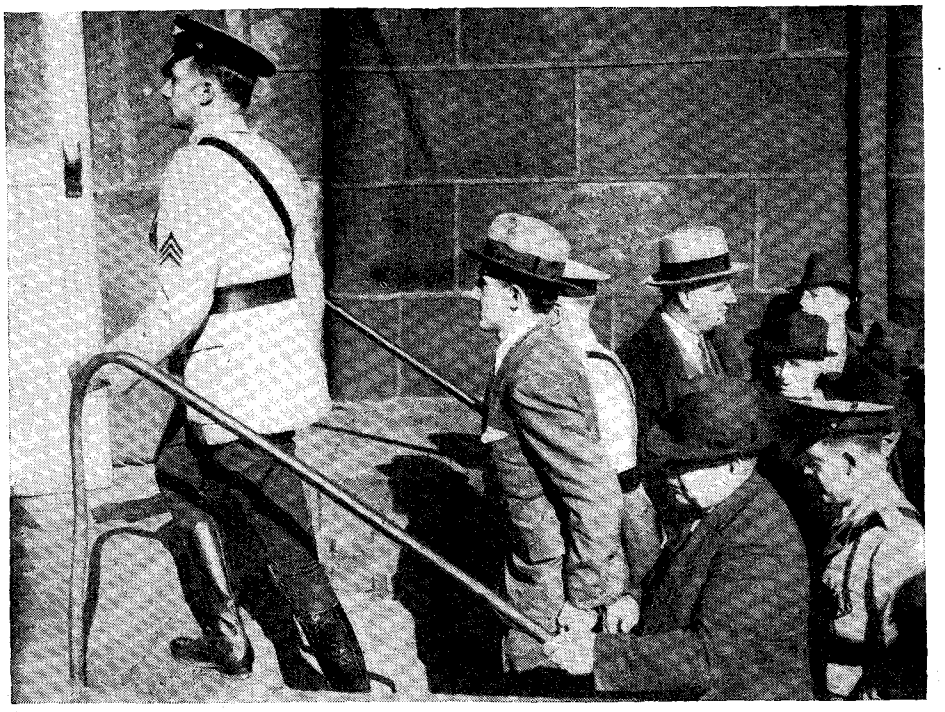
New Jersey's Thirteen Highest Judges Unanimously Agree; Lawyers Plan Final Fight to Save the Prisoner in Trenton Death-House; Press Points Moral to Baby Kidnaping

Convict No. 17,400, in the death-house of the Trenton, New Jersey, Prison refused to eat his supper on the night of October 9. The bad news he had received was too overpowering. His brain was whirling with thoughts of how he might yet escape the electric chair.

From the austere chambers of the State's highest court word had come to Bruno Richard Hauptmann that all thirteen judges believed him guilty of the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. His lawyers immediately began a last-ditch fight to save him.

Three legal avenues are open: an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, a plea to the New Jersey Court of Pardons for a commutation to life imprisonment, or the discovery of new evidence justifying a new trial.

The Supreme Court will review his trial and conviction, according to William S. Neal, Washington Correspondent of International News Service, "only if it appears that the court of New Jersey denied him the guaranties of the Federal Constitution." As for the New Jersey Court of Pardons, it customarily acts only under most extenuating circumstances.



© International

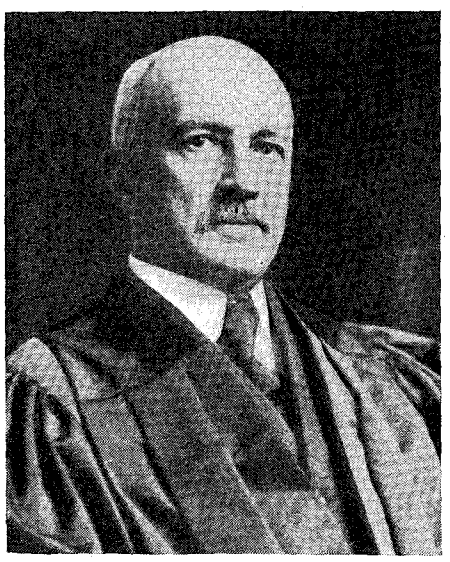
When Bruno Richard Hauptmann entered Trenton Prison. Last week he found himself one step nearer the death-chamber

Widely Publicized Crime

Hauptmann, once an obscure carpenter, has spent nearly nine months in the death-house following his conviction for what probably was the most widely publicized crime in history.

The Lindbergh baby was kidnaped on March 1, 1932; his body was found on May 12, about four and one-half miles away from the Lindbergh home. Hauptmann, a German ex-convict, who had entered this country as a stowaway, was caught on September 20, 1934, and $13,750 of the $50,000 ransom money was found in his garage.

Brought to trial in January, he was convicted, on February 13, after 164 witnesses had testified, and was sentenced to the electric chair.



Wide World

Justice Charles W. Parker, who wrote the opinion upholding Hauptmann's conviction

More than 1,500,000 words of testimony were taken in the twenty-nine-day trial, and it was estimated that the entire case had cost the United States, New Jersey, and New York more than $1,000,000. This does not include the cost of carrying the case to the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. The opinion rejecting Hauptmann's claims contained 12,000 words. It was written by Justice Charles W. Parker.

Editors who have been writing about the Lindbergh-Hauptmann case for more than three and one-half years have no fault to find with the latest decision. Of the scores of editorials analyzed by The Literary Digest, none condemned it.

"The trial court," the Indianapolis *Star* says, "has been upheld by the highest tribunal in New Jersey, and that should settle the Hauptmann case so far as the country at large is concerned."

"There is probably little public dissent from the opinion," agrees the Tulsa *World*. "There is a general impression that the conviction and the affirmation were necessary and admirable."

"It will," adds the Atlanta *Constitution*, "increase the practically unanimous conviction of the American people that Hauptmann's sentence was a just one."

"Here was a hideous crime," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "a baby stolen from his parents, his tiny sleeping-garment used to procure the blood-money of ransom while, all the time, the child lay dead in a scooped-out grave off a woodland road. The weight of evidence has pointed inescapably to Hauptmann as the perpetrator of this foul crime."

Other editors feel that public respect for the courts will be enhanced as a result of the New Jersey tribunal's action. The decision "will strengthen public confidence in the courts," asserts the Los Angeles *Times*.

Nothing less than "a definite contribution to American criminal procedure" is seen by the Billings *Montana Gazette:*

Lessons of the Case

"It was a case whose circumstances required great prosecution skill, because it offered all of the old dodges through which murderers with red hands escape penalty on technicalities. Too often appellants, richly financed, as was this one, by appeals to maudlin, or hysterical, sentiment, and racial loyalty, have succeeded unjustly."

A point made by several papers is expressed by the Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle* in saying that "there was no hue and cry to punish him as a scapegoat; there was no snap judgment on his guilt."

Another paper taking a broad view of the Hauptmann case is the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*. It says:

"On the basis of the Lindbergh tragedy, we armed and sent Federal officers into the war against crime, to the end that we have cleared, and are still clearing, the skirts of society of an especially dangerous lot. Knowing, as we do, that Hauptmann was not wrongfully accused, it would have been distressing indeed for him to have escaped the just penalty of his crime, foundation, as his crime was, of the new day in retribution."

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Topics in Brief

CONGRESS enacted so much half-baked legislation it scarcely could overlook the potato.—*Indianapolis Star.*

SPEAKING of 1936 and the issues thereof, we trust Norman Thomas has been duly impressed with the wisdom of copyrighting his platform.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

CONTACT with experienced Great Britain may be of benefit in showing Italy how the problems of colonization should be approached.—*Washington Evening Star.*

"THIS country stands for sanity," says Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Well, we stand for a little of it over here now and then, but we protest like the very devil.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE gent who carved the Declaration of Independence—or whatever it was—on a pin-head has nothing on Mr. Farley, who has just succeeded in putting the Grand Canyon on a postage-stamp.—*Macon Telegraph.*

MANY communities have been refused the public improvements for which they asked. These were worthy projects, but they did not fit in with the Hopkins doctrine of planned extravagance.—*The New Yorker.*

1929—Marathon dancers.
1930—Tom Thumb golf.
1931—Tree-sitters.
1933—Jigsaw puzzles.
1934—Hog-calling contests.
1935—"Scratch out the top name and send a dime."—*Denver Rocky Mountain News.*

THREE hundred thousand gas-masks have been sent into Ethiopia for defensive use. Proving, beyond all doubt, that Ethiopia objects to civilization.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

A DISPATCH from Rome says that Il Duce sees eye-to-eye now with the important members of his Cabinet. Mebbe he just strolls around and looks in mirrors.—*Boston Herald.*

INDIANS around Okmulgee are found to have been living 200 years on a communistic basis. Is there no way to ship these fellows back where they came from?—*Portland Oregonian.*

THE more we see of those pictures of Emperor Haile Selassie the more we realize what became of those capes the leader of the band concerts back home used to wear. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THIS is a great country. The Department of Justice is trying to prove that crime doesn't pay—and the Treasury Department is suing our more successful criminals for back income taxes.—*Judge.*

THE Alexander City *Outlook* is printing the Federal Constitution serially. We know what *The Outlook's* up to—it's trying to get somebody to read the Constitution.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

AN elephant has out-pulled a splendid team of horses in Michigan. But the horsepower of an elephant on a rampage has never been determined. We may have to wait until next year for a demonstration. —*Toledo Blade.*

JUST to show how things are going in Wall Street these days, most of the brokers are doing business in tiny offices hardly big enough to swing a deal.—*London (Ont.) Advertiser.*

SELECTMEN of New Canaan, Connecticut, have jumped up in their wrath and demanded the right for their townsmen to grow spuds without benefit of the Federal Potato Control Act. Their battle-anthem starts:

Down in New Canaan, row on row
The uncontrolled potatoes grow.
—*Springfield (Mass) Union.*

ALL who think it monstrous that "merchants of death" should sell cannon, rifles, tanks, ammunition and poison gas to potential war-making nations will be gratified that America has made only minor shipments of arms and munitions to Italy. Our biggest exports to that country, shipments that have approached record figures, have been cotton linters—used for making explosives.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE dispatches about President Roosevelt calling on the gentlemen of the cloth for advice recall a Ring Lardner quip. It was at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco in 1920. It will be remembered that was the year President Wilson asked for "a great and solemn referendum" on the League of Nations. The Democrats were downcast, and the election following proved they had reason to be. Anyhow, here's what Lardner wrote: "The Democratic Convention this morning was opened by a prayer by the archbishop. No body of men need prayer more."—*St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press.*

Reporting for Duty
—*Thomas in the Detroit* News

The Old Battle Is On
—*Kirby in the New York* World-Telegram

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Italy First Nation Found Guilty by League

Fifty-One Countries Vote Sanctions; No Military Measures, Says Laval; Aloisi's Defense; Italian-American Newspapers Split on Issue; What Bolt of Austria and Hungary May Mean

Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italy's chief delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva, ended his long, uncompromising fight against League opposition to Italy's policies on October 10. Then it was that fifty-one nations of the League Assembly, representing every Continent, condemned Italy as a violator of the League of Nations Covenant because of its undeclared war on Ethiopia.

The first mass-effort in the world to impose the power of peoples on a war-maker was made in the huge hall of the Geneva cantonal Council, a hall arched over with a gray cloth canopy that, according to a Geneva United Press correspondent, gave it the incongruous effect of a circus tent.

The Assembly, a veritable congress of nations, met to put into effect the sanctions against Italy which were voted on October 7 by the League Council. Austria, and Hungary voted "No."

Baron Aloisi, skilful veteran in diplomacy, read his final challenging speech from manuscript as he peered through horn-rimmed spectacles. For thirty-five minutes his voice rang through the hall, over which reigned a silence complete as that of the tomb.

The Baron charged that the League had used "two weights and two scales in its work," that it had acted against Italy where it did not act against Japan in the Manchurian crisis, and that it did not even consider Italy's complaints against Ethiopia.

"Why not Japan?" he asked in a glacially ironic tone. "Why not Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco War? Why Italy?"

Appeal to America

Continuing his defense of Italy's policy toward Ethiopia Baron Aloisi made a direct appeal to the American nation last Sunday over a country-wide hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System. He had planned his address to Americans for Thursday, October 10, from Geneva, but was stopped by British authorities.

In his broadcast from Rome Baron Aloisi charged, first, that the League had failed to pay due attention to the grievances Italy had set forth in the memorandum "stating our view of the true position of Ethiopia in relation to the League of Nations."

Italy's document, he claimed, has remained "a dead letter." Ethiopia, he said also, "far from constituting a coherent State, consists of a nucleus, Ethiopia proper, and a vast belt of conquered colonies inhabited by aboriginal populations. In these regions the central government is present chiefly in the form of atrocities and a slavery system."

Mussolini Defended

Among Italians in the United States who read Italian-language newspapers as well as those published in English, there are two schools of opinion which differ in their view of Premier Benito Mussolini's Ethiopian enterprise. *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, the leading Italian daily of New York City, is wholeheartedly for Mussolini, as may be judged from the following editorial:

"England did not succeed in forcing a unanimous vote on sanctions. Austria and Hungary, as was expected, voted against the sanctions, while other Powers have made reservations.

"We know too well the temper and sentiments of the Italian people to believe in the effectiveness of the measures suggested by England. Any kind of sanction, whether economic or military, will only tend to strengthen the determination of the entire nation to proceed with the East African colonial enterprise.

"For Mussolini to show any hesitation, which, however, is not in his character, at this moment would be fatal. The Italians have never been more united and determined to see this thing through at almost any cost."

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Ten years ago Ras Tafari paid a diplomatic call on King George V. Now known to the world as Haile Selassie, he finds Britain coming to his aid with sanctions

Mussolini Condemned

In most positive contrast to the foregoing statement are the remarks of another New York Italian-language daily, *La Stampa Libera*, a non-Fascist organ:

"The League of Nations has spoken. The voice of the entire civilized world is resounding at Geneva. Mussolini has been outlawed for his unjustified and unprovoked war against Ethiopia. It now seems clear that the world is sick and tired of wars of conquest, even when Mussolini calls it a civilizing enterprise.

"The most gratifying aspect of the Geneva proceedings is that which saves the unfortunate Italian people from the stigma of the verdict of guilty. In fact, Geneva has convicted the Italian Fascist Government, and not the Italian Nation as such. It is a just and a fair verdict."

At Geneva an Italian spokesman told the Associated Press that any naval blockade against Italy would mean war. Discussing the possibility that an ineffective economic boycott might lead to a blockade to make sanctions really effective, the spokesman said the Italian people did not fear economic sanctions because Italy counted on getting its necessities from Germany through Austria. He added that oil might be obtained "from some other nation," which could send it to Italy through Germany. (See page 36.)

Laval's Statement

There had never been any question of military sanctions against Italy, said Premier Pierre Laval in a statement given at Clermont-Ferrand last Sunday to the French Havas News Agency. When he returned from Geneva to France, wrote P. J. Philip in a Paris cable to the New York *Times*, he found himself facing this situation in the public prints:

"On one side Britain and the whole policy of sanctions were being heaped with most violent abuse, and, on the other, he himself was being accused of having so far inclined toward Italy as entirely to estrange British sympathy and expose France to the danger of an Anglo-German instead of an Anglo-French entente.

"Both in fairness to his colleague, Anthony Eden, at Geneva, and his own defense the French Premier found it necessary to emerge from his habitual muteness and make a direct statement."

Meanwhile in England the bolt of Austria and Hungary from the League's sanctions-proposal against Italy, according to London Associated Press dispatches, was frankly termed disappointing, altho not wholly unexpected. British authorities declared that the position of Austria and Hungary always had been regarded as difficult with respect to imposing sanctions on Italy, but arrangements might have been made to take these positions into account had they not bolted at Geneva.

Incidentally Albania reserved the right to express opposition to or reservation regarding the condemnation, and it was expected to join Austria and Hungary in opposing sanctions.

Light was shed on the ever-memorable Thursday of last week on the recent "diplomatic boar hunt" in East Prussia, in which

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Julius Goemboes, Premier of Hungary, was the guest of Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Nazi Minister of Aviation, Premier of Prussia, and confidant of Reichsleader Adolf Hitler. Vienna United Press dispatches spoke of possible efforts on the part of Hitler to obtain a restoration of normal relations between Germany and Italy, as opposed to the outlaw brand placed on Italy by the League.

Vienna's diplomatic circles discussed an approaching visit of Premier Goemboes to Rome. They believed Goemboes would carry an important message from Hitler to Il Duce. Vienna cables said further:

"The proposals of the note, it was reported, may lead not only to restoration of normal relations between the two countries, but eventually may obtain for Italy the support of Germany, a non-member of the League, against the penalties.

"Such an alliance, the diplomatic sources said, would provide a corner-stone for a central European combine including Germany, Poland, Hungary and Italy, opposing the Franco-Russian-Little-Entente bloc."

Russo-Japanese Friction

Tension of six-months' standing along the Soviet-Manchukuo border came to a climax on October 12 after a series of clashes between frontier guards. Guerilla warfare along the boundary reached the most serious stage in the first days of this month.

In all engagements losses in killed and wounded on both sides were reported by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

In Moscow the fighting on October 12 was considered gravely, wrote a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent in that city, because of the "general uncertainty of the European situation, which has increased the importance of settling outstanding Soviet differences with Japan."

Inquiry Proposed

A positive development resulting from the latest Soviet-Manchukuo frontier clash was the suggestion made in a protest to the Japanese Government by the Soviet Ambassador, Konstantin Yurenev, that a mixed commission be appointed at once to investigate the border friction on the spot.

Previous efforts to settle the frontier problem, according to this Moscow informant, had included a Soviet suggestion of a non-aggression pact, and a Japanese suggestion of a demilitarized frontier-zone. Neither proposal bore fruit.

"Incidents" along the border were all "in the day's work" until the clash of October 12.

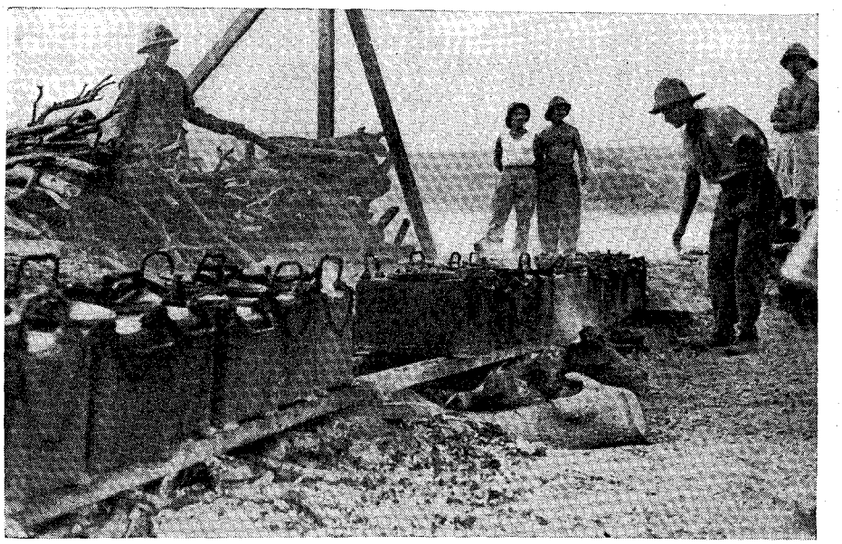
In Moscow's view, it was said, vigilance toward the East must be especially keen at this time when the Powers are preoccupied with events in Europe.

Informed observers at Moscow, said the Associated Press, were inclined to place the blame for the "incident" of October 12 on the shoulders of Japanese military authorities in Manchuria.

Yet authoritative persons at Moscow, when asked whether the latest "incident" might be a prelude to aggression on a larger scale, said, "No."

Rivalry for Ethiopian Throne

Defection of Selassie's Former Son-In-Law as Step Toward Another Manchukuo; Annexation of Adowa; Aksum Falls



Wide World

A field-kitchen behind the Italian lines in Somaliland

Among other purely local worries, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has long entertained a fear that his pro-Italian former son-in-law, Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, would turn Judas. Gugsa, a chief of southern Tigré, a province adjoining Eritrea, last week fulfilled his father-in-law's dark suspicions. Leading 1,500 riflemen, he marched into the Italian lines.

The next day Rome announced it would formally annex the region of Adowa, rewon after the humiliating defeat of 1896. Just precisely what she intended to do with it the newspaper *La Tribuna* disclosed indirectly.

Called Rightful Heir

This newspaper, cabled Sonia Tamara to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "explained that Gugsa, as the grand nephew of King John IV, who was a direct descendant of the King of Judah, was the legitimate heir to the Ethiopian Throne."

"Emperor Haile Selassie has no more right to the throne," *La Tribuna* declared, "than had Menelik, who seized the power after King John's death on the battle-field."

The New York *Times* immediately saw a parallel. Editorially, it said: "On the principle that imitation is the sincerest flattery, Mussolini is paying a marked tribute to Japan. What she did in North China he apparently hopes to do in Ethiopia . . . it is expected that the Ethiopian Province of Tigré will be set up as a pretended independent State. . . ."

Into a barber shop in Asmara, Eritrean capital, formerly run by a New York Italian, Webb Miller, United Press Correspondent, tracked down twenty-seven-year-old Gugsa. He wasn't "interested in having his scrawny whiskers trimmed," Miller said, "but advanced, sniffing, to the perfume counter." In neat khaki uniform, with pistol and Sam Browne belt, Gugsa, "a pop-eyed little brown man, in America might be taken for a Pullman Car porter," Miller wrote.

Yet, like the former Henry Pu-Yi of China, set up as puppet Emperor of Manchukuo, he hopes to rule part or the whole of Ethiopia under Italy.

Hardly had the dust of Gugsa's footfalls settled before the trim tent of Gen. Emilio de Bono, Italian Generalissimo in north Ethiopia, than Kassa Araria, another minor chieftain, surrendered. Convinced that such defections would influence other wavering tribal leaders, the grim-eyed de Bono decided to hasten the advance south to Addis Ababa. The first point to yield was Aksum, the holiest of Ethiopian cities, where is said to repose the Ark of the Covenant, Adowa officially announced.

Rushes Toward Harar

On the southern front, leading the invasion from Italian Somaliland, Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, a tough colonial veteran, rushed his forces toward strategic Harar. At this point he was to join with de Bono. There, in contrast to Gugsa's perfidy, Ras Desta Demu, another son-in-law of the Emperor, was leading an army of 160,000 for Ethiopia.

Relieving the gravity of events, Italy's warrior-like Minister to Ethiopia, Count Luigi Orazio Vinci-Gigliucci, found himself in a serio-comic rôle. Given his passports, he locked himself in the Legation instead.

The next day he lost his diplomatic immunity. Lured out of his refuge by a wily Ethiopian Foreign Office official, the Count became a private citizen; and as such he staged a merry battle to resist expulsion from the country.

By so doing, fellow-diplomats agreed, their Italian confrère was the first envoy in history to refuse to leave a country upon request in the face of a war.

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A Prince Is Born

Duke of Kent's Son Seventh In Line to British Throne

Light London sleepers awoke to the muffled rumble of cannon one morning early last week. Too drowsy to ascertain whence these short salvos came, they went back to sleep.

The next morning they bought copies of a special supplement of the official *London Gazette*, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, which said:

"This morning, at five minutes after two o'clock, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered of a Prince at 3 Belgrave Square. . . . The happy event was made known by firing the Park and Tower guns."

The Royal Horse Artillery, in St. James's Park, and the pompom of London Tower had announced to unsuspecting Londoners the birth of a Prince to the ducal House of Kent, seventh in line to the Throne in this order of succession: Prince of Wales. Duke of York, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose of York (daughters of the Duke of York), Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Kent, and his son.

His mother, the former Princess Marina of Greece, was married to the youngest of the four living sons of King George V and Queen Mary of England in Westminster Abbey last November.

Tradition Observed

Doctors summoned Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, from his bed an hour before the child's birth. Tradition requires that he be present at all Royal births. Assured that mother and son were doing nicely, Sir John summoned the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family from their beds in Sandringham House, in Norfolk, to convey news of the event.

Third grandson of Their Majesties, the young Prince will rank as the "sixth gentleman of the land."

Wide World

Duchess of Kent: Cannon made known to London the birth of her son

Greek King's Odyssey Nears End

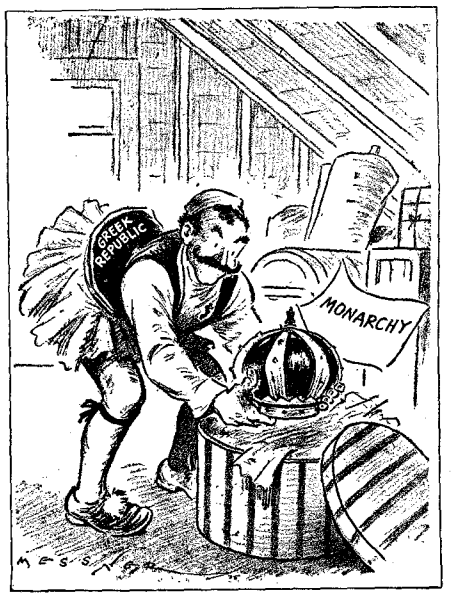
Exiled George II Wandered World Eleven Years; "Old Thunderbolt's" Coup Restores Monarchy; Hellenic Daily Here Fulminates

For more than eleven years George II, King of the Hellenes, wandered an exile through the capitals and spas of Europe. Yet he never ceased to hope for recall to the Throne from which he fled, in 1924, without formally abdicating. He ascended the Greek Throne in 1923, after the death of his father, Constantine I.

George II reigned only about a year, when a national plebiscite established the Hellenic Republic, and confirmed the end of his Dynasty. During his exile, George made several lion-hunting expeditions in Africa.

Last week, he suddenly found himself the object of pursuit by Greece's War Minister, leader of the Royalists, Gen. George Kondylis—"Old Thunderbolt," as he is called by his soldiers.

The General telegraphed from Athens to George to this effect: "Have established a Monarchical Government, under martial law, to-day, October 10. Please fly back to Athens and resume Throne awaiting you."



Back to the Old Head-Gear?

—Messner in the Albany Knickerbocker Press

Army and Navy Backing

Republican Premier Panagiotis Tsaldaris stepped out of office reluctantly when the Royalists demanded that he issue at once a proclamation restoring the monarchy. Army and Navy leaders backed the Kondylis demand.

Alexander Zaimis resigned as President of the Republic as General Kondylis formed a Cabinet, and convoked the National Assembly to decree restoration of the monarchy. Abolition of the Republic, and proclamation of a monarchy, was the first step of the new Government.

In addition to assuming the portfolio of Premier, General Kondylis established himself as Regent, in behalf of the absent King.

Royalists demonstrated vociferously throughout Athens. Soldiers in various barracks fastened portraits of George to the walls, cheered him wildly, and "proclaimed" him King.

Salvos were fired in celebration of the change. At the same time, soldiers occupied all public buildings to guard against hostile demonstrations.

An official communiqué, issued just after the monarchists assumed power, said that the military forces overthrew the Tsaldaris Government because it was not moving speedily enough toward the calling of a plebiscite on the King's restoration.

Former Premier Tsaldaris said: "We have not resigned. We have been turned out."

General Kondylis said the purpose of his Government was not to abolish the Republic, "but simply to ignore it."

Reluctant Monarch

Meanwhile, the former King George made it known in London, the United Press learned from "an unimpeachable source," that he did not intend to return to Greece until and unless a national plebiscite resulted in a popular demand for restoration of the monarchy.

The National Herald (New York) a Greek language daily (Ind.-Lib.), and a bitter foe of the Royalists, raged against Kondylis, "a semimad man" who seeks "to put into chains the body, the soul and the mind of the Greek people," and, it added:

"Mr. Tsaldaris, the man without willpower, without soul, the only man who could show even a rag of authority from the people, has surrendered to monarchy.

Kondylis Attacked

"Now let's leave the dead, because he is politically dead, and let us come to the living, that is General Kondylis, who is ready to turn Greece into a madhouse, ready to destroy the State.

"From this day, on, will begin arrests, imprisonments, and exile. From this day, on, the country where the light of philosophy originated, the country where the means of liberty originated, the country of natural beauties and intellectual achievements, Greece, will be converted into a jungle where the beasts of tyranny, both crowned and uncrowned, will roar.

"But, and there is a colossal 'but.' Greece, and the Greek people all over the world, will not tolerate this unheard-of act of felony against the nation. They will not accept three generations of the Glucksburgs to plunder Greece, and to throw Greece into a state of civil war by using the sword of a semimad man.

"The Greek people will tear off the stripes of Kondylis's uniform, and bring him down to the same humble position he was holding before he was promoted, through Greek democracy, in order to betray it."

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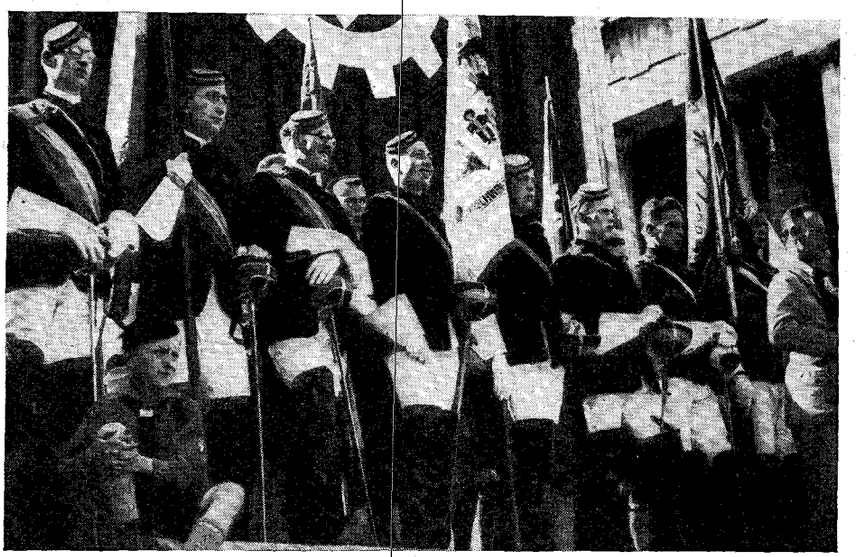
Shadows Over Old Heidelberg

Students at German Universities Capitulate to Nazis; Colorful Customs and Centuries-Old Freedom Sacrificed



Keystone

The German Government has now "clamped down" on student corps like this one

"To-day shadows have fallen upon the once-proud German universities. The professors have been forced out of the temples of learning or driven into exile or subjected to a subtle pressure which has changed their academic detachment into clumsy conformity with Hitler's ideals."

Shepard Stone, who received his Doctorate at the University of Berlin, so began an article entitled "Twilight of the German University," in the April, 1934, issue of *Current History*.

Up to last week the process of consummating the so-called Nazification of the German universities had been complete except for the resistance of the aristocratic student bodies. Stedfastly, since Hitler's assumption of power, such organizations as the Deutsche Burschenschaft and the Koesener Students' Corporation had refused to yield their centuries-old freedom of thought and action.

Groups Capitulate

Last week both capitulated. They dissolved voluntarily. The Deutsche organization, embracing the famous student dueling groups, was founded in 1815. It has 36,000 members, of whom 26,000 are alumni. The Koesener Corporation, created in 1855, comprises the most exclusive student bodies of Germany, including the famous student corps of Heidelberg and Bonn.

Adolf Hitler, boring in unflinchingly for two years, had set November 4 for a showdown. By that time all student bodies were to make up their minds whether to join the Nazi students' league or face the alternative of forcible dismemberment. To avoid this disgrace they disbanded.

Early in September the hostility of these two powerful recalcitrant groups to Nazi pressure reached a crisis. They refused to expel from their ranks undergraduates and graduates of Jewish or partly Jewish descent. Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, Permanent Secretary of State for the Reich Chancellery, thereupon dropped them from the Nazi federation of student corps. But Doctor Lammers, discouraged because he had been unable to unify all German student bodies, resigned the directorship of this federation.

Exit Regalia

Under the dissolution of the Deutsche group, German universities will lose one-half, or about 110, of their fraternities. Their houses henceforth will be used as Nazi meeting-halls; and their resplendent regalia will be replaced by the Nazi brown shirt. Likewise, instead of the colorful ceremonies, demonstrations and political discussions will be the order of the day.

Behind these developments *The Manchester Guardian* saw a conflict between Herr Baldur von Shirach, head of the Hitler Youth, and the old student corps.

"The student corps are exclusive clubs, membership of which has been a valued *cachet* in life after university days are over," this great Liberal English daily commented. "The federation which Doctor Lammers headed includes not only the present corps members but also the thousands of 'old boys' among whom a sort of aristocratic Freemasonry is cultivated."

Note of Irony

Ironically, it was the student corps which gave the early Nazi movement a substantial push in academic circles. Disappointed by treatment from democratic Germany, the *Volks-Zeitung* (Vienna) pointed out, the students fell in wholeheartedly with the new political party.

"This hand-in-hand-association continued up to and after Hitler's assumption of power," this newspaper declared. "Then came the period at which the Nazi hierarchy, with the aid of the newly-formed National Socialist Student League, sought to attain a unification of the student mind and student life. This was undertaken because the Nazis at last recognized the significance of the universities as a means to the 'totalitarian' formation of the new German world."

It turned out that economic necessity lay behind the students' decision to dissolve their ancient bodies. Under the new German law membership in the Hitler Youth and student organizations is indispensable for a professional career.

Japan's Soft Pedal in China

Hostile foreign criticism of Japan's procedure in North China drove the Japanese Government to issue a silencing order last week in order to curb a tendency of Army officers in China to make unauthorized statements on Japan's policy there. The Army, the Navy, and the Foreign Office, according to Tokyo dispatches, strongly support the new regulation. Officers in high posts of the Foreign Office, the Army and the Navy were sent to China on a tour of inspection. Their mission is to acquaint diplomatic, Army and Navy officers with Japan's Chinese policy and to have them coordinate their public utterances with those of responsible officials in Japan.

Meanwhile, the Rengo News Agency (Shanghai; Japanese) announced that Foreign Minister Koki Hirota of Japan purposed to explain his Government's policy to Gen. Tsiang Tso-ping, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo. While no details of that policy were revealed, usually well-informed sources believed it to be primarily economic, and did not seek the downfall of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The China Outlook (Shanghai) referred with admiration to remarks made by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo as he was preparing to leave for France with the portfolio of Chinese Ambassador. This weekly said the future of Chino-Japanese rapprochement as envisioned by Doctor Koo might be analyzed thus:

Urges Reciprocity

"Japan needs extra space for her fast increasing population; and she needs the wherewithal to secure her economic life: all this she can accomplish in a magnificent way through the channel of Chinese-Japanese cooperation with a strict adherence to the principle of reciprocity, a principle that will not only insure harmony in the relations between the two countries but will be instrumental for the prophetic adjustment of all past misunderstandings and possibly false steps governing relations of the two countries regardless of the existence of those instruments which are usually referred to as unequal treaties."

One factor that has had much to do with China's more friendly attitude toward Japan, wrote Kamekichi Takahashi in *Kaizo*, a Japanese periodical, has been the recent phenomenal development of Japan's economic strength.

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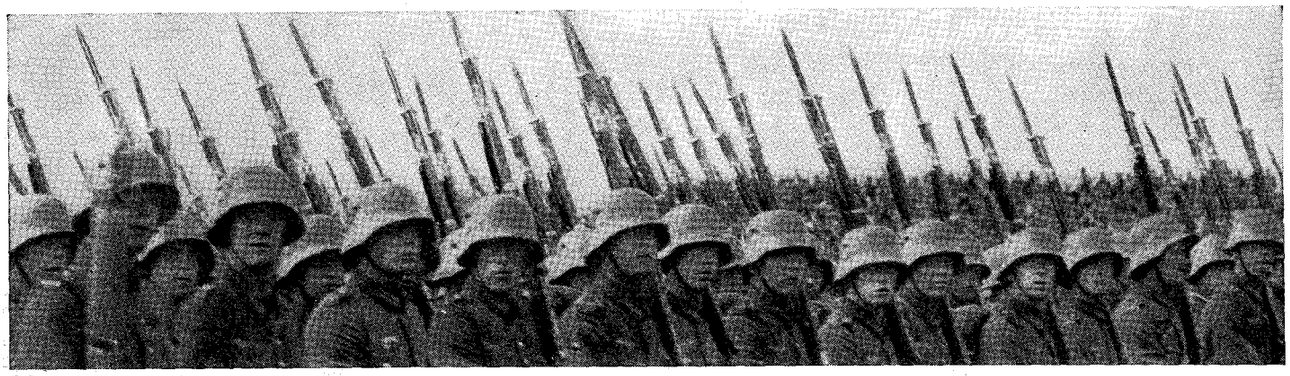
Since Germany Forsook the League



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In October, 1933, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Germany's Foreign Minister, sent a telegram to the Geneva Disarmament Conference announcing Germany's resignation from the Conference and the League of Nations. The resignation will become effective Sunday, October 20, two years after notice of retirement was given. Yet in a sense Germany will remain in the League, because, according to the Committee for Settlement of Contributions in Arrears, before she can legally be quit of the League she must first pay past indebtedness to the League in the sum of $3,000,000.

At the November elections, two years ago, 97 per cent. of Germany's registered voters approved Nazi foreign policies, including the Reich's quitting the League and the Disarmament Conference.

In 1935, in mid-January, 476,089 Nazis in the Saar Territory voted in favor of return to Germany. For the status quo administration of the Saar by the League there were 46,513 votes. For annexation to France the plebiscite showed only 2,083. The League of Nations Council, as a result, awarded the Saar to Germany.

In March, 1935, Chancellor Hitler announced universal military conscription for Germany, thereby making of the Treaty of Versailles, a "scrap of paper." On June 14, 1935, a naval agreement was reached between Britain and Germany.

Wide World

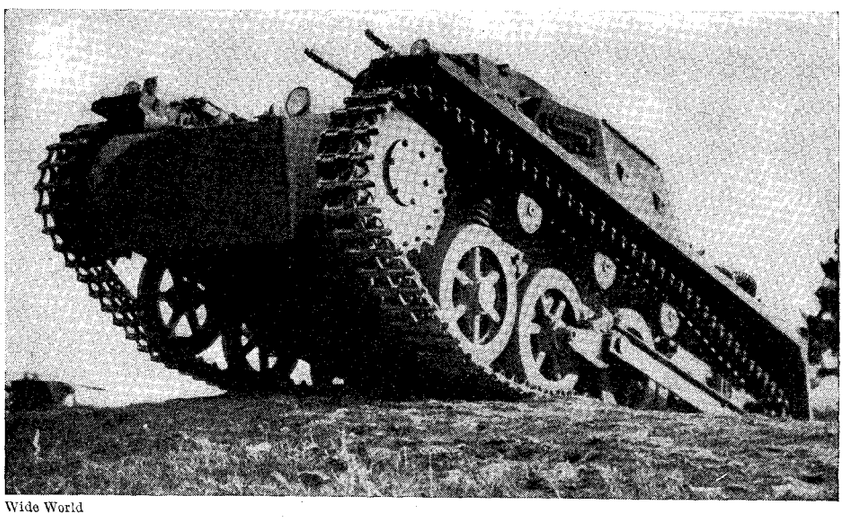
Two dictators whom all Europe watches: Hitler and Mussolini when they met in 1934

Wide World

Early in 1935 Sir John Simon, left, *went to Berlin to see Baron von Neurath,* center, *and Hitler, urging them not to upset the peace*

Wide World

Germany continued to expand her air-force. These are recruits in flying-school



Wide World

Big tanks like this one were built in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles, as part of Germany's drive to gain military "equality"

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Great Salt Lake Shrinks to Lowest Level

Light Rainfall and Western Irrigation Cut Water Content, Increase Salinity; To-Day's Inland Sea Is Remnant of Vast Glacier-Fed Basin of 30,000 Years Ago

In 1843 John Charles Frémont, American explorer and soldier, crossed the Rocky Mountains through South Pass, made his way southwestward to the Great Basin in what is now Utah, and from an elevation glimpsed a sight that stunned him with its beauty and strangeness:

"We beheld immediately at our feet," he wrote, "the object of our anxious search . . . the waters of the Inland Sea, stretching in still and solitary grandeur far beyond the limit of our vision. It was one of the grand points of the exploration. I doubt if the followers of Balboa felt more enthusiastic when, from the heights of the Andes, they saw for the first time the great Western Ocean."

In those days Great Salt Lake was appreciably larger than it is now. Frémont counted several large islands, rocky prominences jutting up from the water's smooth surface. Most of them are now connected with the dry land; the others are scabrous with dry, powdery salt.

Strange Happenings

Something strange is happening to America's most famous inland sea. Stealing water out faster than drought-choked natural channels can bring it in, evaporation has lowered the lake's level more than ever before. The saturation-point has been reached and passed. Salt is settling in a thick, glassy cake all over the bottom.

One of the foremost authorities on Great Salt Lake is Dr. Thomas C. Adams, Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Utah. Study of the lake is a hobby with him; he has observed it since 1927.

The lake has always been so salt that a person could not sink in it. Now one can float in the water tho weighted with twenty pounds or more of iron.

"Precipitation of salt has had a marked effect upon life in the lake," Professor Adams said. "Larvæ of two species of small flies which formerly developed in large numbers have disappeared. The hardy, quarter-inch-long brine shrimps formerly found in great numbers apparently are having a difficult time. They are found in numbers only near where fresh-water streams enter the lake.

"There has also been some disturbance to birds of the island rookeries. Pelicans . . . are found floating in the lake dead or too weak to rise. Some have given as the cause of this that the pelicans settle on the water and salt crystals precipitate on their feathers, preventing them from flying."

Bathers "Irrigated"

"One bathing resort has rented a stream of irrigation water to 'irrigate' the lake in the vicinity of its establishment and keeps the water of the lake so fresh that salt does not accumulate on the bathers.

"The only way to anchor a boat is to proceed into shallow water, drive an iron bar through the caked salt, and tie the anchor to the bar."

Great Salt Lake is still the largest inland salt lake in the world. It has a surface area of nearly 2,000 square miles.

The world's other famous salt lake, the Dead Sea in Palestine, has a surface area of only 360 square miles. The Old-World lake has been enlarging gradually for a generation or more. It is slightly more saline than the Great Salt Lake. On account of the warmer climate, and hence the higher temperature of the water, more salt is retained in solution.

Great Salt Lake has been one of the wonders of the modern world ever since Indians described it to Father Escalante and Father Dominguez, Spanish priests, in 1776.

Refuge of Mormons

It was visited in 1824 by Etienne Provost, and in the following year by James Bridger, famous scout and trailmaker. The first settlers were the Mormons, driven by religious persecution from Nauvoo, Illinois. The vanguard of these hardy builders of the West, under the leadership of Brigham Young, reached the Great Basin on July 24, 1847.

Great Salt Lake was first surveyed in 1850 by Captain Howard Stansbury, an Army engineer. At that time it was low, but not so low as to-day. Subsequently the level rose ten feet, reaching its high point in 1870. Since then the level has gone through a fluctuating decline.

In 1891 Grove Karl Gilbert, one-time President of the Geological Society of America and a noted geologist, discovered a remarkable fact. Great Salt Lake, large as it is, nevertheless represents only a sorry remnant of a much larger prehistoric lake, filled by the icy waters of melting glaciers during the last ice invasion, thirty thousand years ago.

To the prehistoric lake, Gilbert gave the name Lake Bonneville, after Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, an early explorer. At its greatest extent it covered 19,000 square miles.

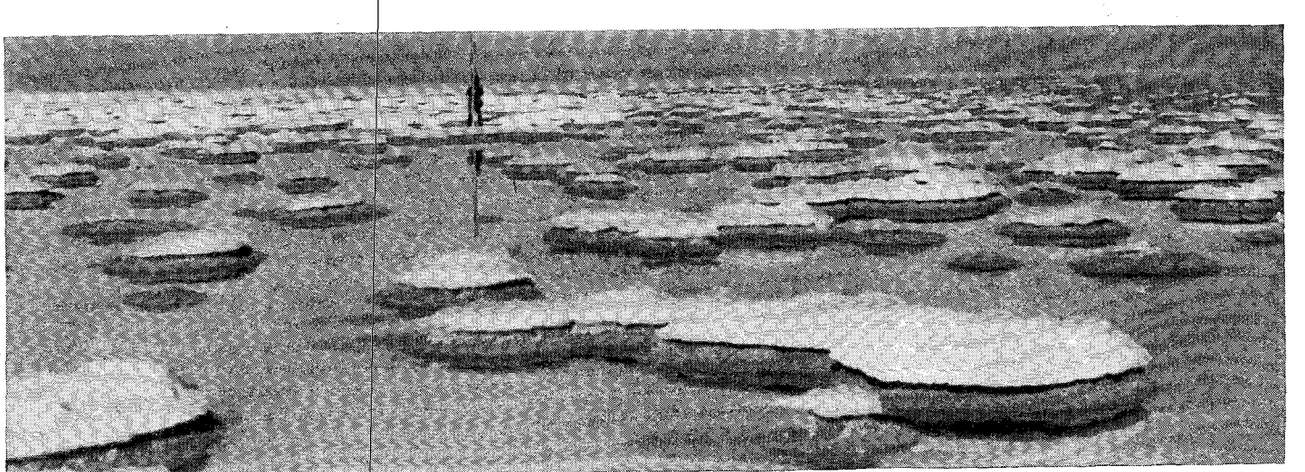
Future a Puzzle

The recent shrinking has raised the question whether Great Salt Lake will continue this prehistoric process of drying until nothing is left except salt. Professor Adams believes that it will not.

"The recent changes in level," he told THE LITERARY DIGEST, "reflect in a large measure simply the excesses and deficiencies of rainfall in the drainage basin, and in a smaller measure the encroachment of irrigation upon the water supply.

"When precipitation again reaches normal, the lake will rise."

The amount of salt in the lake remains approximately the same. Professor Adams calculates the total salt at six billion tons—enough so that every man, woman and child in America could have fifty tons of it.



Tufa mounds covered with sodium chlorid on Great Salt Lake, Utah

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Plastics: Newest Chemical Magic

Heraclitus's Dictum "Everything Flows," Forgotten 2,300 Years, Creates Modern Industry; Substance Repairs Man's Torn Skull

"Everything flows," declared the Greek philosopher Heraclitus, about 500 B.C.

Forgotten more than 2,300 years, this truth recently was rediscovered. Even steel creeps slightly in bridges, glass in windows, and marble in monuments. Heraclitus's remark to-day is the motto of a group of specialized scientists known as *rheologists*.

Last week the Society of Rheology, official organization of this young science, held its seventh annual meeting in New York. Papers were delivered on the flow of liquids, of starch paste, of rubber, of asphalt used for covering roads and roofs.

But widest in application were the papers that dealt with conditions of flow in the molding of the newest of modern materials, the "synthetic plastics."

"When you look at the face of your watch, switch on the radio, press the starter button of your car, or unscrew the cap of your fountain-pen, the chances are you make use of plastics," explains John E. Lodge in the current *Popular Science Monthly*.

"Telephones, radios, chairs, dishes, buttons—all sorts of useful articles, from steering-wheels to surgeons' masks, from safety glass to fishing-reels, from false teeth to bird-cages, are now made, wholly or in part, of plastics.

Chemistry's Magic

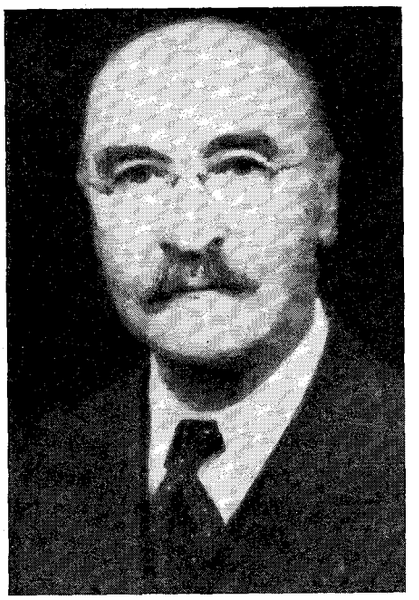
"The magic of modern chemistry has produced these materials, which are unlike any natural substances found on earth or in the sea."

Over such discussions inevitably looms the legend-creating figure of seventy-one-year-old Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland. Twenty-five years ago last week, Doctor Baekeland launched the modern plastics industry with the founding of his General Bakelite Company, now the Bakelite Corporation, at Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Synthetic plastics are man-made substances which not only change shape when molded under heat and pressure, but change their chemical condition as well. Bakelite, the pioneer of them all, is made by combining a liquid and a gas—phenol (carbolic acid) and formalin (formaldehyde)—into a resinous substance. It was Doctor Baekeland's invention, announced February 5, 1909, before the American Chemical Society.

Since then, legends have clustered about the figure of this industry-maker, whose chief pleasure, next to chemical research, is the navigation of his yacht. He was born at Ghent, Belgium. At twenty-two he was an assistant and later an associate professor of chemistry at the University of Ghent.

"My most important discovery at the university," he wrote in 1932, "was that my senior professor of chemistry had a very attractive daughter. Hence, the usual succession of events. Not many years later I



Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland: Creator of an Industry

was married and was confronted with the necessity of a more adequate income than the meager salary of a young professor."

At twenty-six he came to this country on a post-graduate traveling fellowship awarded by four Belgian universities. Liking the country, he decided to stay. His first work was with a photographic supply-house.

Later he left the job, formed a company, the Nepera Chemical Company, and established a small laboratory in Yonkers, New York. There he invented a faster form of photographic print-paper, later famous under the name Velox.

Professional photographers were slow to adopt the new material, so Baekeland turned to the amateurs. Soon the experimental photographers were making better pictures than the professionals. The late George Eastman, founder of the Eastman Kodak Company, began negotiations with the young inventor for the purchase of his process.

Gains a Fortune

There is a legend that Baekeland went to Rochester, New York, to interview Eastman, determined not to part with his invention for less than $25,000. But Eastman reputedly offered, instead, $1,000,000. Whether this is the correct sum has not been revealed, but in any case the amount was enough to make the chemist independent for life.

"Thus at thirty-five," Doctor Baekeland recounted later, "I found myself in comfortable financial circumstances, a free man, ready to devote myself to my favorite studies. Then truly began the happiest period of my life."

He began experimenting with the tarry substance produced by the chemical reaction of carbolic acid and formaldehyde, hoping to make a substitute for varnish. He ended by launching a new industry.

The new plastic was first used as a substitute for amber. The chemist even embedded insects and impurities in it to give a better imitation of the natural product. The cheapness of the material and the ease with which it could be molded soon attracted attention to its unique qualities.

Thirty Factories Busy

To-day, in the United States alone, thirty companies are manufacturing the carbolic-acid type of plastics. Their total production is about fifty million pounds a year, worth an average of fifteen cents a pound. About 45,000 persons are employed.

The success of Bakelite stimulated further research, with the result that synthetic plastics are now made from many other materials beside carbolic acid and formaldehyde. *Machine Design*, in an article on the use of plastics in engineering, recently listed sixty types.

"The British Plastics Year-book" for 1933 required fifty-five pages merely to list the products made from plastics, and thirty pages to list the substances from which synthetic plastics are made.

One of the oddest uses is that made by a Canadian who in 1926 was victim of an accident that tore away part of his head. To-day he owes his life to a molded skull of Bakelite.

Rise in Mental Ills Fought

"Whoever is unable to treat the diseases of the mind is no physician," declared old Franciscus Sylvius, anatomist of Leyden, in the seventeenth century. He did not foresee the tremendous rise of mental cases in our day, when half the hospital beds of the country are filled with victims of diseases of the mind.

"In New York State alone on July 1, 1935, in the State hospitals under the Department of Mental Hygiene, there were nearly 60,000 (mental) patients and 5,500 on parole," recently reported Dr. Clarence O. Cheyney, Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia University School of Medicine.

"Statistics of the Federal census of mental patients in State hospitals for 1932 show that in 167 State hospitals there were over 318,000 patients and nearly 37,000 on parole or otherwise absent. There were on the hospital staffs 14,000 physicians, 25,000 nurses and attendants, and other personnel totaling 50,000. The cost of operation of these hospitals during 1932 was over 112 million dollars."

Last week public-health workers, attending the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association at Milwaukee, were lining up their forces for a determined drive on mental illness.

The drive will start with efforts to promote mental health in children. According to Dr. A. O. DeWeese, Director of Health at Kent (Ohio) Normal College, most mental disease is acquired in childhood.

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Men Who Will Never Fight Again

In Their Hospital Wards Invalids of the Battle-Fields of France Turn From News of Ethiopia to the World Series—Mark Twain Looked Down the Years

A story on the aftermath of war, by Joseph Mitchell, staff-writer, was printed on October 7 by the New York World-Telegram. *It follows:*

The tall, red-haired Italian-American had only one arm; shrapnel in the Argonne tore off the other at the shoulder-joint. The little Negro was sightless, blind as a rock, and there were ugly pink scars on his brown face.

The man they called Jumpy had only one leg, and it appeared to pain him to get his breath because of a little bit of gas he inhaled one morning eighteen years ago in France. He said he believes that with one pull on a cigarette you can get more smoke in your mouth than he got gas, but it still hurts. He said it hurts him a lot worse than an aching tooth hurts, or a terrible headache, and sometimes it hurts for days, hours on end.

The Italian and the one-legged man were playing checkers in the convalescent ward at United States Veterans' Hospital No. 81, at 130 West Kingsbridge Road, in the upper Bronx [New York City]. The blind Negro sat on one of the iron beds with his head in his hands. He sits like that for hours on end, not moving a muscle. There were two newspapers on the bed, and both were turned to the sports-pages. The two checker-players stared at the board.

"Have you been reading much about the war in Ethiopia?" asked the reporter.

Takes No Interest

"We don't have no interest in that war," said the man who swallowed gas eighteen years ago in France.

"So far as I'm concerned they can blow Europe to hell. I feel sorry for those poor Italian dopes and those dopes in Ethiopia getting their guts shot out and their heads blown off so a bunch of rich guys can make more money. Poor dopes."

"In one day they killed 1,700 men, and they wounded 3,000 over there," said the Italian-American.

"Yeah," said the gassed man.

"Where is Ethiopia?" said the blind Negro.

"That is a lot of men to kill in one day," said the Italian-American, "but that is just the beginning. They just started now."

"We killed a lot more than that in one day in our war," said the blind Negro. "There was millions killed in our war. We bloodied up the whole world."

"Would you go to war again if you were able?" the reporter asked.

Through With War

"By God," said the one-legged man, "I would not go to war for nothing or nobody. They could come over here, even Japan, and take the whole damned country and I would not go out and get my head blowed off. It wouldn't be any worse than it is now anyway."

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A Place in the Sun
—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

"It is better to be in the Army than starving to death without no job," said the Italian-American.

The one-legged man lit a cigarette for the Negro and handed it to him.

"A man that goes to war ain't quite bright," said the Negro. "He don't show good judgment."

Little Discussion

The men did not want their names in the paper. They said there is little discussion in the whole hospital about the war. The day fighting started everybody talked about it, but now they read about the World Series and hardly ever mention the war.

One night a man said something about "those damned Wops" and an Italian veteran heard it and picked up one of the cranks they use to raise and lower the hospital beds and said he would knock the man's brains out if he didn't take "Wop" back. The man did, and there was no fight.

There is more talk about the war in the wards where men are permanently confined to their beds. They lie in bed with radio head-phones on their heads, listening. Each bed in the hospital has a headset attached to it.

"If you want to see the guys that know about war go upstairs to Ward 2-South," said the one-legged man. "They are the guys that don't leave here until they take them out in a box. Shell shock. And look in 4-South, where they got the guys with no jaws, and their eyes and ears eaten off, and look at some of the guys with tuberculosis they got after gas burned up their lungs.

"Look at the T. B.'s and ask them if they would fight again.

"Those are the guys the public never sees. They never go out of the hospital. Every once in a while one of them goes off his nut, crazy as a bedbug, thinks he's fighting again, and they transfer him to another hospital.

"Thousands of those guys lying in beds are still fighting in France.

What Public Sees

"All the public sees is a guy on crutches now and then. It don't make no difference. They can drum up another war and young fellows will trot off with smiles on their faces to get themselves blowed to hell. It's a lot of fun."

The reporter was permitted to walk down the corridor in 2-South, but he was not allowed to ask questions. There was a man standing in the corridor in his bathrobe. He stared straight ahead, vacantly, and he was trembling all over. An orderly came up and guided him to his bed. A doctor said something to him. It took him long minutes to answer; the three or four words he said were uttered with great effort.

The doctor said his brain is sound, but his nerves will not obey its commands. There did not seem to be much reason to ask him what he thought of the Italo-Ethiopian War.

Some of the beds in the ward had sideboards on them so the men would not fall to the floor. They have no control over themselves. Some are able to make reed baskets. They have a room at the end of the corridor in which they sit and make the baskets.

Vivid Contrast

Outside the leaves on the maples in the eighteen acres of hospital grounds were yellow and red, and on Kingsbridge Road kids were throwing a football about and yelling, and on the blue Hudson two young men were rowing a boat, and inside, huddled around the radiators, five middle-aged men whose nerves had been blasted out of coordination by screaming shells were struggling with reed baskets.

It takes them hours to do the work a child can do in no time. It made one furious watching them struggle with the lengths of reed, trembling and fumbling.

Vacant Stares

Walking along the corridor one could see the men in their beds, staring vacantly at the ceiling. Their cheeks were sunken and pale. One man screamed and his hands reached up wildly.

One man was smiling, but his eyes were

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as startled as if he were watching a hand-grenade with the pin out.

"Hello, doctor," he said, smiling.

The doctor patted the trembling man on the shoulder.

"You're looking better to-day," he said.

The man smiled. Later the doctor said that many of these men are discharged in the summer months, but when winter comes their old wounds begin bothering them again and they come back. There are men with great gaping wounds which never will heal. They will not close up.

There are men who have to be fed like little children. They have no control of their muscles.

In all, there are 836 men in the big hospital, and many will never go through its doors alive again.

"No," the doctor said, "I have heard very little talk about the war among the patients. They don't seem to want to talk about it."

The Wise Mark Twain

Three days before the story above appeared, the Editor of The World-Telegram *thumbed through Mark Twain's "The Mysterious Stranger," and reprinted the following paragraphs on the motive for war:*

There has never been a just one, never an honorable one—on the part of the instigator of the war.

I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances.

The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for the war. The pulpit will, warily and cautiously, object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, "It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it."

Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will outshout them, and presently the antiwar audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

Speakers Stoned

Before long you will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers —as earlier—but do not dare to say so.

And now the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war-cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open.

Self-Deception

Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that the war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception.

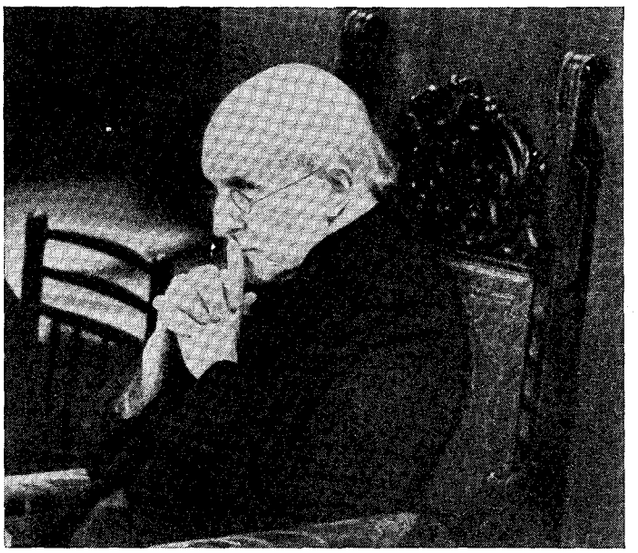
"Father of Episcopal Church"

William White Venerated at 150th Anniversary Celebration as Saving Church "Out of Wreck of American Revolution"

Historic Christ Church, in Philadelphia, last week witnessed the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the first General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Ten bishops and numbers of clergy and laymen participated in a program of services commemorating the famous Convention at which the first American Book of Common Prayer was formulated, a constitution adopted, and the scattered Colonial churches, disrupted by the Revolution, were unified.

The occasion was marked by a message of good-will from Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Scottish-born Archbishop of Canterbury, who paid a tribute to the ability, vision and devotion of the founder of the Diocese, Bishop William White, who, with Samuel Provoost of New York, was consecrated Bishop in Lambeth Chapel in 1789 by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Samuel Seabury had been consecrated Bishop in Scotland in 1784.



Acme

Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, who sent greetings to Episcopalians

Prayer for King Dropped

King George III was still on the British throne, and Pitt and Burke, friends of the colonists, were still living when this first Convention of the daughter Church of the Church of England eliminated from the American Book of Common Prayer the prayer for "the King's majesty" and substituted for it a prayer for "all in authority, legislative, executive and judicial, in these United States."

Other changes were the elimination of the special offices for "the happy deliverance" from the gunpowder plot of Guy Fawkes, the "martyrdom of the Blessed King Charles I," the "Thanksgiving for the end of the Great Rebellion," and the service for the beginning of a King's reign. In their place a service was provided for the observance of the Fourth of July as a day of thanksgiving "for the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty vouchsafed to the United States of America," and it was directed that this service "be used in this Church forever."

Thus did twenty-six clerical and twenty-six lay deputies representing Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina formally establish the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The Prayer Book was modeled in its phrasing on the Prayer Book in use in Scotland, where Samuel Seabury, who had been elected to the office of Bishop by the clergy of Connecticut, was consecrated by the Scottish Episcopal Church on November 14, 1784, little more than a year before the great meeting in the city which had already witnessed the gathering of the Continental Congress and the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

It is noteworthy in this connection that two-thirds of the Declaration signers were Episcopalians and that the Rev. William White, who originated the idea of the Church Convention, was Chaplain of the Continental Congress.

Independent Church Born

It was recalled by Dr. E. Clowes Chorley of New York, historiographer of the General Convention, that the principles of the constitution formulated by the Convention "provided for a Church independent of all foreign authority, ecclesiastical or civil; the principles of the Gospel as professed by the Church of England to be maintained, and liturgical worship as near as may be; the three orders of the ministry and a representative body of clergy and laity alone authorized to make canons and laws."

Church Father Honored

It was not until 1789, however, that all the dioceses united in signing the constitution and ratifying the American Book of Common Prayer. For this ultimate success, the Church, said Doctor Chorley, is under an "extraordinary debt" to William White, Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, and first Bishop of Pennsylvania:

"In a very real sense the name of William White should be venerated as the Father of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

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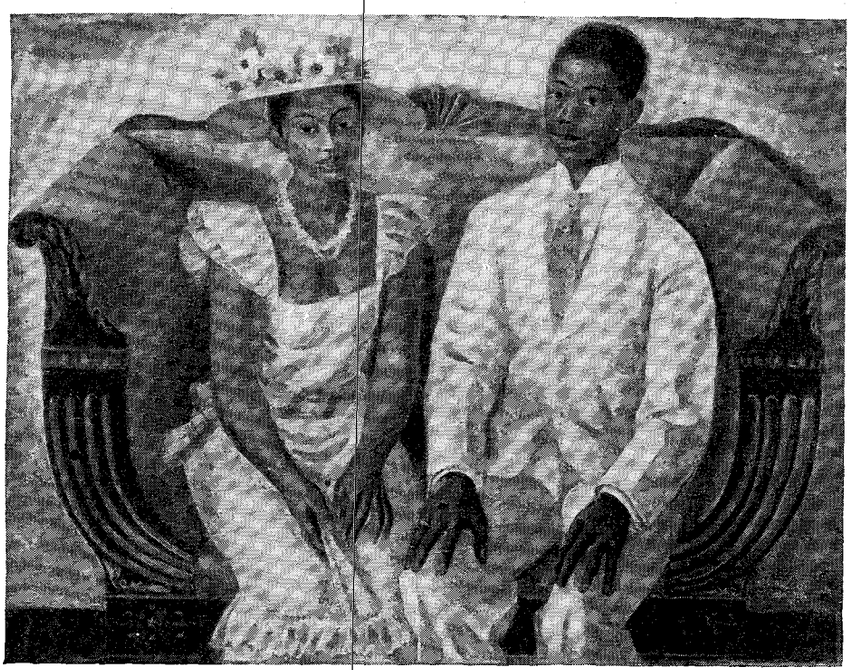
Painters of 21 Nations Vie in Modern Art

Spaniard, at 33, Takes First Prize as 334 Show Works; Burchfield, American, Ranks Second, With Praise for Lyric Note; Pittsburgh Exhibit Honors Carnegie



Courtesy of Carnegie Institute

First-prize winner: Elvira and Tiberio, *by Hipólito Hidalgo de Caviedes*

To a thirty-three-year-old native of Madrid, Hipólito Hidalgo de Caviedes, went the honor of winning first prize in the Carnegie Institute International Exhibition of Modern Paintings, in Pittsburgh this week. Charles Burchfield, Ohio-born, received second prize.

Three hundred and thirty-four artists, including eighty-seven Americans, contributed to the exhibit, in which twenty-one nations, more than ever before, are represented. During this year's show the Institute is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, founder of the International, and donor of the building in which it is held annually.

Señor Caviedes will receive $1,000 as part of the honor awarded, while $2,400 will be distributed among seven other artists, including two Americans.

Caviedes won first prize for his *Elvira and Tiberio* from a Jury of Award composed entirely of artists.

Won Medal for Murals

His work was first exhibited in this country in 1927, along with that of other Spanish artists. After studying with his father, a well known sculptor, he traveled for two years in Italy and Germany, later exhibiting in Madrid and Seville, where he won a medal for his mural decorations in 1929. He was first represented in the Carnegie International in 1931. This summer he finished his prize-winning canvas barely in time to enter it at Pittsburgh.

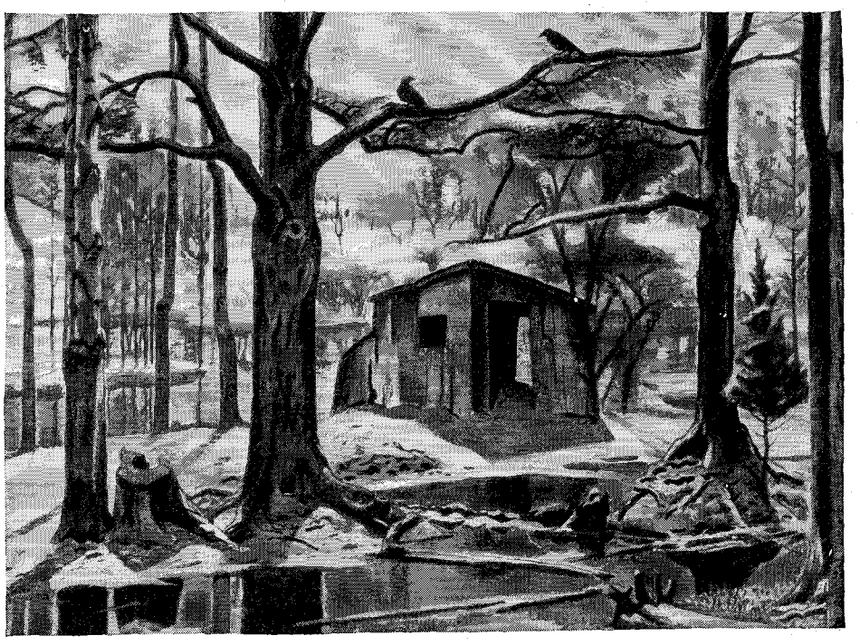
More familiar to Americans, Charles Burchfield, winner of the second prize ($600), has for almost twenty years been established as an artist of importance, altho now only forty-two years old. Edward Hopper wrote of him in *The Arts* in 1928, "To so great and native a gift for self-expression, to so much honesty and simplicity, to so much directness, the way is clear and already known in advance." Later in the same article he remarked: "The work of Charles Burchfield is most decidedly founded, not on art, but on life, and the life that he knows and loves best. From what is to the mediocre artist and unseeing layman the boredom of everyday existence in a provincial community, he has extracted a quality that we may call poetic, romantic, lyric or what you will."

The life that he knows is the life of a reticent, retiring man in Gardenville, a suburb of Buffalo, New York. Burchfield is described by his agent, Frank Rehn, of the Rehn galleries in New York, as of "chunky build, taller than he seems to be, for that reason, with brownish hair and dark-blue eyes."

Family of Painters

"He is," said Mr. Rehn, "very much married, with five children—four girls and one boy, the youngest. Burchfield is perhaps the biggest kid of the lot. They all paint; when Burchfield travels, the children write him picture-letters. . . . There's nothing swank about Charlie. He's terribly shy and lives within his own world, rather than in the world of artists. Still, he has a marvelous sense of humor, quiet but penetrating. He's one of the few artists I know who don't talk about their technique. All he's interested in is whether or not he has created the mood he felt at the time of painting the picture."

Burchfield studied at the Cleveland School of Art for four years. For thirteen years, before he was able to support himself by his art alone, he designed wall-paper, painting in his spare moments. Now most of his time is devoted to his art, except when he is working in his garden.



Courtesy of Carnegie Institute

Second-prize winner: The Shed in the Swamp, *by Charles Burchfield*

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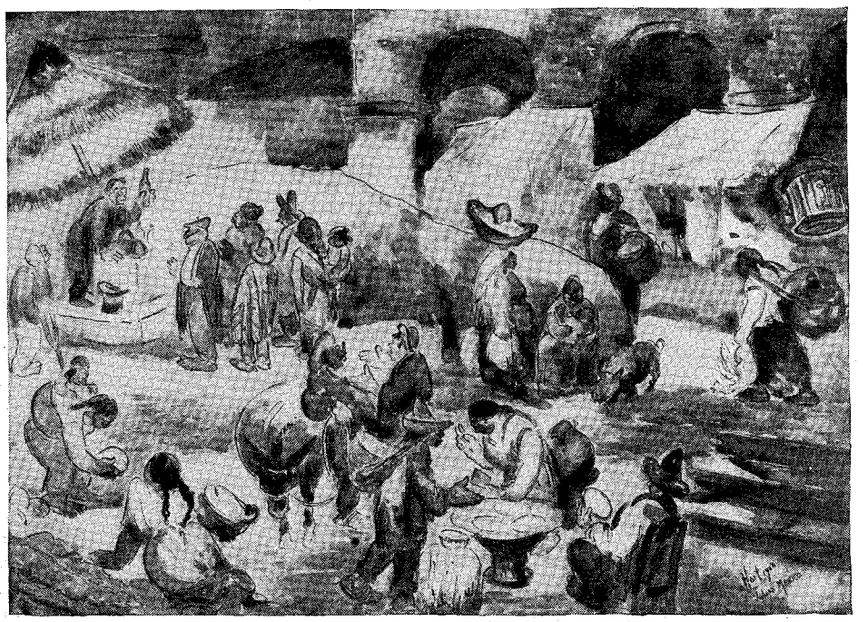
Ex-Sign-Painter's Art on View

Newark Honors Dana, Museum Founder and Sponsor of "American Primitives," and "Pop" Hart, Vagabond Who, at Fifty, Won Fame



Courtesy of the Newark Museum

Market Day, *painted in Jalapa, Mexico, by George O. Hart*

Newark, New Jersey, last week paid tribute to the founder of the Newark Museum, naming October 6 "John Cotton Dana Day" as a memorial to him. This week, providing further proof that it is art-conscious, Newark is staging a comprehensive exhibit of the works of "Pop" Hart, the American artist, who died in 1933.

Almost 300 items have been collected for the occasion, including water-colors, a few oil-paintings, pastels, monotypes, Hart's printing-press, and many of his original plates.

Commenting on the notices which appeared after Hart's death, the *New York Public Library Bulletin* noted the emphasis placed on the "likableness, the lovableness of dear old 'Pop' Hart," on his "simple, straightforward ways, his essential and unswerving honesty, his liberal-mindedness, his modesty."

Devoid of Sham

It added: "Yet it was those very personal qualities that made him the artist that he was. The simplicity and honesty of the man were also the artist's; there was no sham about him in any capacity, no bluff."

Confirming this impression, Holger Cahill wrote, in his introduction to the book, "George O. (Pop) Hart," "There is an identification between the artist and what he finds to express in the world around him which gives him a sure insight into what is significant for his purpose."

In the Newark exhibit is written the story of the artist's life. His work indicates enormous vitality and an active interest in life as lived by the masses. Together with this was an instinct for the colorful, and a keen, at times idealistic, imagination. Whether in Mexico, Italy, Egypt or Tahiti, he saw deeply into the lives of those who temporarily became his neighbors. But, always versatile, he was capable also of painting nymphs and centaurs against backgrounds probably inspired by the rocky Palisades of New Jersey.

From his earliest years George Overbury Hart was interested in drawing. Born in Cairo, Illinois, in 1868, he left home after a violent argument with his father, who became exasperated at his son's neglect of the work in the parental glue-factory.

Hart wandered all over the globe, painting signs and movie-sets in the winter so that he could travel, generally on cattle-boats, in the summer.

"It was on his return from one of his early voyages that he acquired his nickname," says the Newark Museum catalog. "He explained, 'When I came back from the South Seas I thought it would be nice to have a beard,—a Vandyke, you know, like an artist. Well, it didn't make the desired effect on my friends. They started calling me 'Pop.' I shaved off the beard but I couldn't shave off the 'Pop'."

This amiable vagabondage continued until Hart was more than fifty, when he was at last able to earn his living by painting pictures rather than signs.

In 1907 he had bought land and built a shack at Coytesville, New Jersey, which became his headquarters when he was not traveling. On his return from these voyages he regaled the reporters with dubious tales of his adventures, the spirit of which was reflected in his work. Margaret Bruening pointed out in the New York *Evening Post:* "His combination of a delicacy of esthetic perception with an almost Rabelaisian sense of humor and a profound penetration of human nature is expressed with gusto."

Recognition Belated

Shortly before his death, Hart began to be recognized as an artist of importance. The present memorial exhibit will be recognized as an outstanding achievement of the Newark Museum.

Founded in the Newark Public Library by the late John Cotton Dana in 1909, the Museum's exhibits were transferred, in 1926, to a new building, the gift of Louis Bamberger, where industrial and scientific, as well as art, displays are held. Dana was an enthusiastic supporter of American art, being among the first to sponsor the current vogue for so-called "American primitives."

Courtesy of the Newark Museum

The Jury, *in which Mr. Hart depicted a popular Mexican sport*

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Psychoanalysis More Deadly Than Bullets

"Blind Alley," a Melodrama Celebrating the Fall of a Gunman to the Powers of a Psychiatrist, Offers Freud as a More Lethal Weapon Than a Machine-Gun

Vandamm

A gunman (Roy Hargrave, left) is tamed by a psychologist (George Coulouris) in the play, "Blind Alley"

In the violent days when a gunman named Dillinger roamed the country only two classes of men were braggart enough to contend they could capture him and tame him single-handed.

Rookie policemen, their jowls pink with their pumped-up ferocity, begged for a chance to trap and humble the scourge of the Midwest. Settled psychiatrists, their eyes aglow with almost holy zeal, let it be known that they, one hand tied behind them, the other clutching a volume of Freud, could reduce this terror to a quaking, sniveling craven. The Department of Justice scoffed at both and went about the business in its own expeditious way.

The Drama, ever one to toy with Science when Science puts on a robe of glamour instead of the stiff white coat of the laboratory, is of a mind with the psychiatrists. In "Blind Alley," a fierce but practical melodrama, it proves that a good practising psychologist can strip the guns, the snarl and the soul from a homicidal youth with inferiority-born delusions of grandeur. When the inferiority rises out of a twisted Œdipus complex in which jealous rage and frantic adoration combine to make a monster, the task becomes one before which sensitive audiences wince but before which, also, they sit enthralled.

Four Strong Rôles

Four men are responsible for the strength and tempo of "Blind Alley."

The first is James Warwick, an ex-soldier, ex-Hollywood scenarist, ex-short-story writer and, very apparently, an ex-debunker of Dillinger and his homicidal playmates. Mr. Warwick, author of the play, never was impressed by their Page-One antics.

The second is Worthington Miner, a skilled director who, very plainly, shares Mr. Warwick's contempt for Public Enemies.

The third is Roy Hargrave, a young man who is actor by profession, dramatist by choice, and novelist because neither acting nor the writing of plays wears away enough of his energy. Mr. Hargrave has had plays produced in New York, good plays. He is lean, wiry, forthright and given to explaining fulsome details in a granular, minutely-detailed way.

Exhausting Rôle

The same trick comes to illuminate his acting. He performs broad, bustling rôles in a way that extracts all there is from those rôles. Right now he is playing an exhausting rôle as *Hal Wilson*, a psychotic gunman, in "Blind Alley." His daytime hours are expended in completing the final version of a novel and, in scattered but disciplined moments, he is arranging the casting of a new play. It is obvious that he must sleep some time, but no one knows quite when.

The fourth man is George Coulouris, a veteran of the theater who is intrusted with the savage job of fighting a virtual armed maniac with only such weapons as are furnished by an exploring, superior brain.

Into the home of *Dr. Anthony Shelby*, psychology professor in a small lakeside Midwestern college, come *Wilson*, his gun-carrying sweetheart and two machine-gunners. They announce that they will remain there until the next night, when a boat is to pick them up and take them away from the posses scouring the country. Their presence is a threat to *Shelby*, his wife, his four-year-old son and the servants.

The psychologist observes the four for a few minutes and then deliberately, cautiously and with infinite cunning sets to work. Bit-by-bit, he bores down into the subconscious of *Wilson*, the killer. He extracts incidents from boyhood, he establishes dreadful fixations and points them out glaringly to *Wilson*.

He shows that *Wilson's* murder of a young girl was brought about because that young girl resembled *Wilson's* mother and, at the time, *Wilson* was jealously enraged at his mother. Later, by a mental trick, with the gun-toting bravo almost crazed, the professor causes *Wilson* to kill his sweetheart. In the end, shown that he is a dangerous, useless, cowardly member of organized society, *Wilson* kills himself.

John Anderson, in the New York *Evening Journal*, finds the play to be the first fascinating production of the season, adding:

"Whether the psychological details are true, I know not, but I do know that Mr. Warwick makes them both credible and vastly interesting. As the unarmed doctor slowly enmeshes his foe, amid the constant flourish of pistols, the play has the mesmeric fascination of witchcraft, and the excitement of an old movie-hero knocking down fifteen enemies with one blow. Mr. Warwick's neatest trick is his ability to capture the vague and powerful impulses of a criminal mind, and fuse their destruction into the elements of a melodrama that has all the external excitement of the ordinary bang-bang thriller with the overtone of human mystery."

Grim Business

The peril in all such plays, in which evil is pitted against good, is that they talk themselves to death. In the first few minutes of "Blind Alley" this peril is present, and John Mason Brown, in the New York *Post*, has recognized it—it and its escape into pure theater.

"When it gets past its earlier talkiness, it dodges none of the melodramatic horrors of threatened murders, merciless pistol shots, harrowing human disintegration. The truth is that not since 'Rope's End' has a play settled down more literally or more unsparingly to the grim business of being grim."

Burns Mantle tempers his enthusiasm, in *The Daily News*, with certain calm observations destined to govern his readers' reaction to the impulse of seeing the play:

"As a straight melodrama I could find few weaknesses in this opus. It is fairly heavy with words, and I have an idea it is going to prove pretty confusing to a lot of playgoers who prefer their play-stories more simply and directly told."

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

ANSWER TO A WIFE

Who Comments on the Funny Things Men Do

By Laurence McKinney

I've heard enough of the things you blame
  On a husband's whims and humors—
But *I* never began a Question Game,
  Nor started a silly rumor.
I put my things where they ought to be,
  In pockets in various places,
And I *always* know where I put that key
  And where my cigarette case is.
And when I shave I end the toil
  With the speed of my years of study,
Nor emerge with a smell of banana-oil,
  And with nails, glacé and bloody.
If socks I need, I buy those socks
  In the first store that I enter,
I don't vibrate through a dozen blocks
  And the whole of the shopping center.

The hats I own, they share my play,
  My work, my joy, my sorrow;
They don't make me look like myself today—
  And somebody else tomorrow.
When asked for money—though often averse—
  To reach it I'm always able.
It's not in a purse inside of a purse
  And left on some upstairs table.
And when I go home from a party, it's
  Completely equipped you'll find me;
I don't leave portions of make-up kits
  And some of my clothes behind me.
I really enjoy a seidel of beer,
  I'm careful with matches, and dollars—
But, by the way, Penelope dear,
  Did you find my extra collars?

—*The Conning Tower, New York Herald Tribune.*

LIFE FROM THE LIFELESS

By Robinson Jeffers

Spirits and illusions have died,
The naked mind lives
In the beauty of inanimate things.

Flowers wither, grass fades, trees wilt,
The forest is burnt;
The rock is not burnt.

The deer starve, the winter birds
Die on their twigs and lie
In the blue dawns in the snow.

Men suffer want and become
Curiously ignoble; as prosperity
Made them curiously vile.

But look how noble the world is,
The lonely-flowing waters, the secret-
Keeping stones, the flowing sky.

—*Solstice and Other Poems* (Random House, New York).

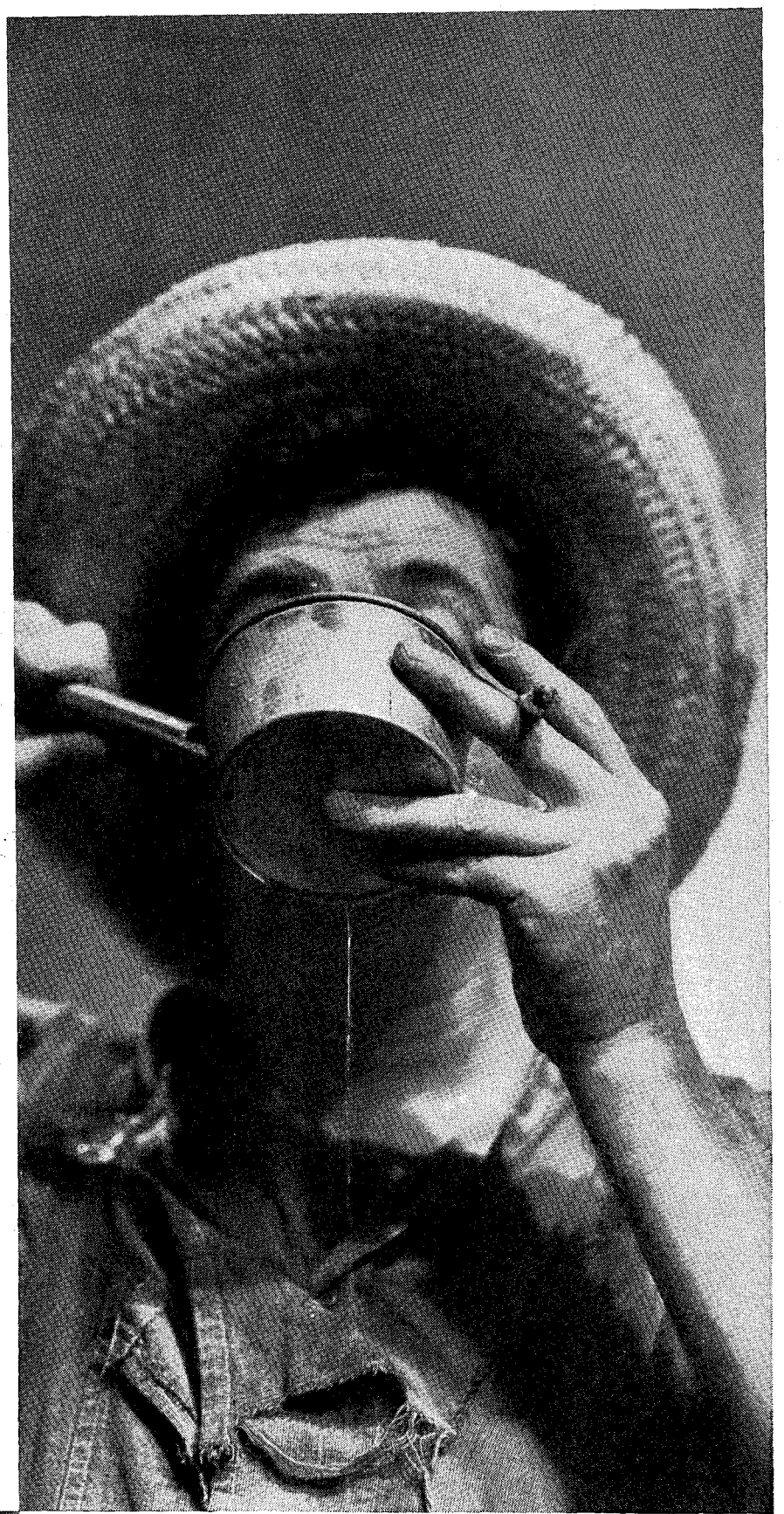
TO A BELIEVER

By Geoffrey Parsons

If, after death; events should prove me wrong
And some astonished spirit quit my bones
To seek that heaven which I thought to find
No other where but in your simple mind,
More subtle pain than Satan's fiery prong
Will be employed to stimulate my groans;
My hell, your heaven will be the self-same place,
As wagging a smug finger in my face,
You'll say, "So I was right, dear, all along."

But if I'm right in what I think I know
There'll be no coming back to tell you so.

—*The New Statesman and Nation*, London.



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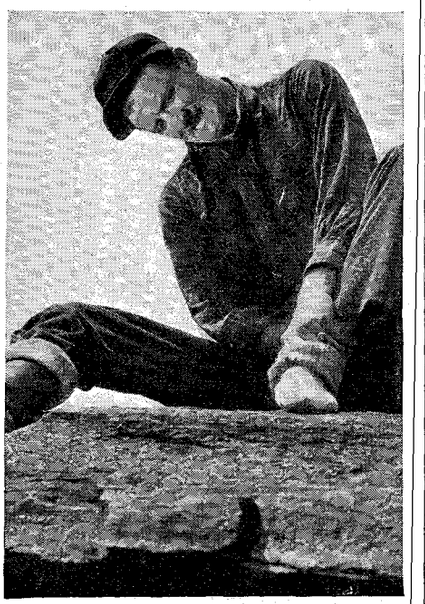
SLIPPED ON A ROCK AND SPRAINED ANKLE



Absorbine Jr. soon relieved the pain

*ON a hunting trip, far up in the wilds of northern Canada, J. G. slipped on a rock and gave his ankle a bad wrench.

According to Mr. G. his whole vacation would have been spoiled if he hadn't packed a bottle of Absorbine Jr. in his duffle.

Frequent massage with this marvelous liniment took the swelling down and stopped the pain. In two days he was hitting the trail, almost as good as ever.

We hope you don't have to use Absorbine Jr. on your pleasure trip, but it's a mighty handy thing to have in case you do. Nothing like it for muscular aches and sprains and sore muscles. Great too for killing the fungi that cause Athlete's Foot. Economical to use—little goes far. All druggists, $1.25 a bottle. For free sample, write W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

** Based on actual letter from our files.*

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Book Report

Brownstone Fronts and Saratoga Trunks. By Henry Collins Brown. 412 pp. Illus. [New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $3.75.]

Mr. Brown's Greater Babylon as revealed in his writings is perhaps a better introduction to the man himself than the fact that he was the organizer and propagandist of the Museum of the City of New York.

His is a metropolis in which people who know still go to restaurants for good food and to the theater for good entertainment. Jumping up from creamed mushroom soup to dance or picking a lobster from its shell in the dark while a noisy floor-show drowns out even the bull-fiddles is barbarous to his 1890 *mind*, and his book is at no small pains to prove it.

He mentions, for instance, that fair women got what has been elegantly described as the "bum's rush"—a polite request to leave, supported by gestures of forcible insistence, if necessary—did they in his Golden Age but light a cigarette in the gayest of caravansaries.

Yet he has not ignored the grave mental anguish of the esthetes who deplored the yards of costume worn while swimming in the ocean at Long Branch, New Jersey, as early as the U. S. Grant Summer White House epoch. So let it not be assumed that Mr. Brown is a prig.

Defense Against Moths

These bathing suits required the generous spaces of a Saratoga trunk, if only for storage in winter against the sly raids of moths. Indeed, the Saratoga trunk was the brave sign of the times—bulky with a bulging top, for folks who had baggage-space and who couldn't have dreamed of tearing off with all their luggage piled in beside the taxicab driver.

Likewise, the brownstone front was just the place for such folks to live in, offering space to move about to women who were switching from hoops to bustles to mutton-leg sleeves.

In their passing, Mr. Brown concludes that we seem to have lost something, and this is the tone of his history of American manners from 1835 to 1900. One fancies he means that the faster life of progress, with its smaller elbow-room and cheerful contempt for the amenities, has robbed us of that poise possessed by those who so carefully read a two-column editorial by Horace Greeley; who lived in a day when perfect ladies were genteel at croquet or archery, rather than mighty in tennis-shorts and bare legs before the cheering thousands; when the horse-car was fast enough and before the day of motorcycle police; when "The Black Crook" was understood and enjoyed by everybody, long before Shean O'Casey's "Within the Gates" was perplexing all, including the bewildered sophisticates.

Technically this is a book of old New York; actually it is a tale of the growing Republic. How the gold-rush millionaires flocked eastward, so that the Waldorf kept a bootjack handy; how Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was as shocking to church people in Chicago and in "Bleeding Kansas" as to the good burghers of Brooklyn; how Mr. Sankey's singing of "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" vied with sentimental memories of Miss Jenny Lind; how California gave New York William Randolph Hearst to astonish its journalists and how St. Louis contributed Joseph Pulitzer to astonish Mr. Hearst and how Chattanooga, Tennessee, gave the sedate Adolph Ochs—"All the News That's Fit to Print"—to astonish them both; of things such as these are the spirit and breath of the book.

Courtesy of E. P. Dutton and Company

Skating in Central Park, a scene from "Brownstone Fronts and Saratoga Trunks"

South and North

We read how Virginia's F.F.Vs., Georgia's belles and Dixie's wealth and breeding flocked to Saratoga for the races, leaving Newport to "those damned Yankee abolitionists."

Later, the Pittsburgh Scot, Andrew Carnegie, was to outbluff the Wall Street giants; Drexel, Morgan & Company were satisfied with offices in Philadelphia over a cellar coal-dealer; Jim Fisk, who owned it, was already sailing on the old Fall River line wearing an admiral's uniform. A great delegation of Confederate officers paraded at General Grant's funeral and sloe-eyes misted as the Ladies' Aid sopranos and altos sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Mr. Brown hints that our naïve ancestors traded sophistication for security and

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cynicism for comfort; he suggests that they seem to have found life worth living and did very well without their grandchildren's condescension, thank you.

His book gives grandma and grandpa a chance to lift their heads again in the presence of the younger relatives who could do much worse than read it.

* * *

All About Reptiles. By W. S. Berridge. 265 pp. Illus. [New York: Robert M. McBride and Company; $2.50.]

Mr. Berridge has already told us "all about" birds and fishes and one is constrained to report that perhaps his titles are too ambitious.

It is to be gravely doubted that Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, the snake-man, would concede that this reptile book ranged the sum total of human knowledge of the subject; nor is it to be supposed Dr. David Starr Jordan, the ichthyologist of Stanford University, would have acknowledged the omniscience of the book of fishes, and like doubts attach themselves to the book of birds.

It is fair to say, however, that the interesting Mr. Berridge should increase with comforting knowledge the self-assurance of lovely women who shrink in loathing from the sight of a harmless garden snake and that their heartier mates will find the story of the origin of green-turtle soup not without its entertaining fascinations.

Mr. Berridge's background is British, which probably accounts for his savage attack upon the superstition that toads spit venom and even have a poisonous breath; as every little American boy knows, toads bring warts which may be dissipated only by burying a piece of raw beef in a cemetery in the dark of the moon.

Curious Items

Among the curious items discussed by Mr. Berridge is the fact that the terrapin has to eat its prey under water; that what the natives in Florida call the Congo snake is really a big three-toed salamander utterly harmless; and that many reptiles make cute pets.

Venomous snakes, however, are poor playmates; not only are they apt to bite the hand that feeds them but they are also inclined to hunger-strikes. And sooner or later, a baby crocodile or alligator is bound to outgrow its cunningness.

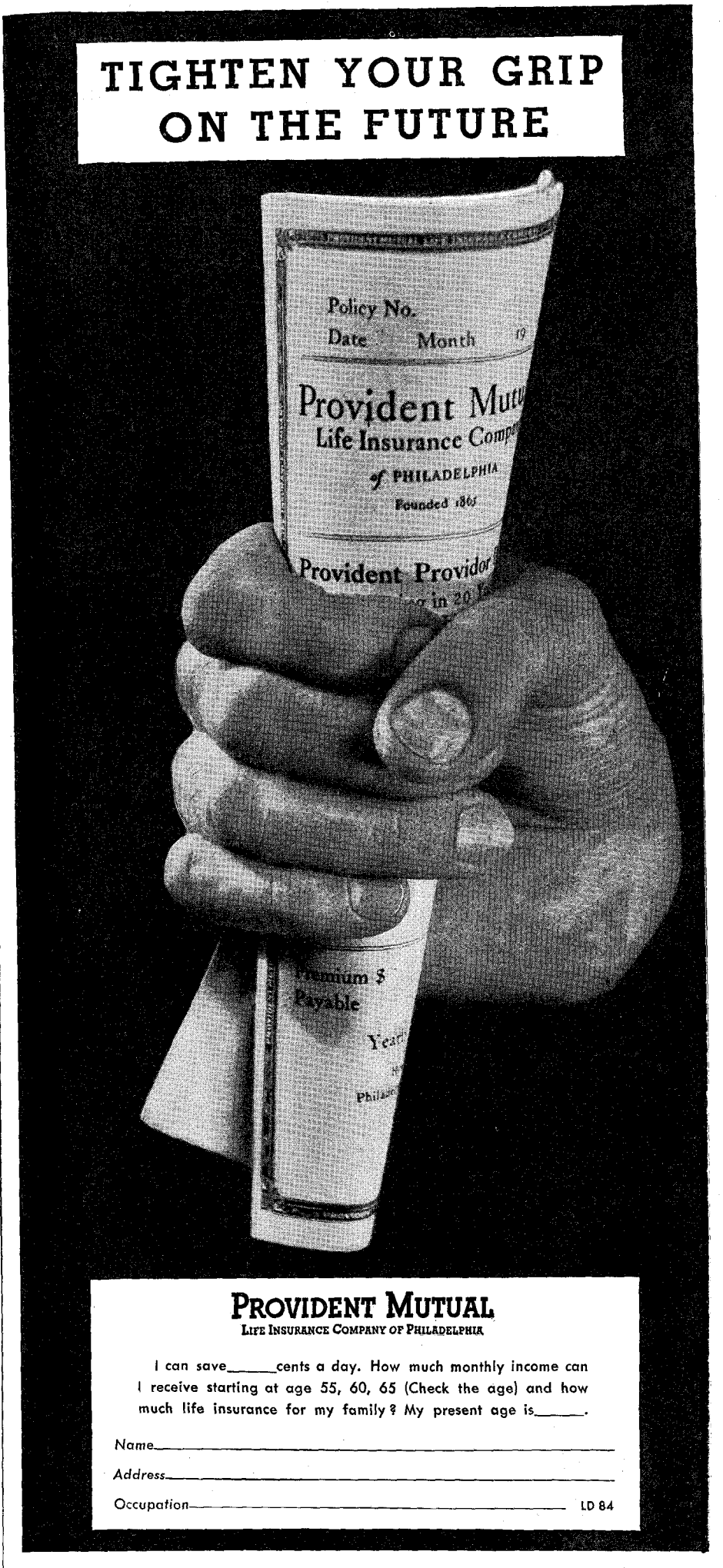
Most reptiles, Mr. Berridge assures us, are useful and many are commercially valuable; but that which he does best is to allay the aversion of mankind for nearly all of them by dissolving ignorance with significant fact in an interesting manner.

Worth Reading

"Dwight Morrow." By Harold Nicolson. 425 pp. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company; $3.75.) A story of a great American of liberal inclination and conservative statecraft.

"Golden Apples." By Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. 352 pp. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50.) A novel of the Florida swamp-lands and the struggles of poor whites.

"In Praise of Idleness, and Other Essays." By Bertrand Russell. 270 pp. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company; $2.50.) Fifteen essays, beguiling and provocative.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On the Current Screen

In their time, and in their way, the motion-pictures have treated the war, preparedness and militaristic themes bluntly but with enough Hollywood sublimation to quiet any who might reasonably make conscientious objection to films glorifying war and the battle-field.

"The Big Parade," to go far back, and the more recent "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with a dozen in between, have made war a heroic, sublime gesture.

Now, finally, one film has emerged from California, a film which amounts to the suggestion that it is craven and unpatriotic not to don a uniform at the right time and which, further to make a propagandist stand, argues that Communism is a fairly distressing political credo.

Banners of Protest

The picture is "Red Salute," and while neither its theme nor its message is new or startling, it has accomplished one thing no military film in this country ever managed before: it has aroused some college students to the point where they picket the New York theater at which it has been shown. Almost nightly, crowds, carrying banners of protest, have wheeled before the theater, in several instances being dispersed by police.

Indeed, one of these dispersals brought out the only light moment in the demonstrations.

An amateur picket, making his first stand, started to tear up his poster and banner, believing that his work was ended.

"Wait, wait!" cried a more practised demonstrator. "Save it until the picture plays your neighborhood house!"

The New York critics received "Red Salute" with mixed tastes. Some looked upon it as a gay, frolicking comedy in the impudent manner of the celebrated "It Happened One Night." Bland Johaneson, in *The Daily Mirror*, was one of these:

Captivating Star

"'Red Salute' presents a totally new Barbara Stanwyck, a gay and jaunty college girl, instead of the usual disillusioned and hard-boiled daughter of the people. She is captivating. Always a sure performer, she captures the spirit of the comedy with an authority remarkable in so effective a tragedienne. Her present vehicle is refreshing. . . . Timely in subject, the film treats youthful political theorists with wit and sympathy."

Modern Comedy

No such hearty swallowing of comedy and ignoring of propaganda is the course of Richard Watts, Jr., in *The Herald Tribune*. He comments on the performance of Cliff Edwards, pointing out that this one's buffoonery reminds audiences how merry war really is, and continues:

"At last report, Hollywood hadn't yet resigned from the Union in protest against the California Legislature's shameless attempt to make it pay State income taxes. It happens, however, that there are a few mentions in the picture of red menaces, disloyal college students, and the presence of alien enemies in our midst."

Cliff Edwards, a light touch in the controversial film, "Red Salute"

Mr. Watts, like others, finds it a modern, propagandist comedy hewn on the framework of "The Taming of the Shrew." The plot, in brief, is the escapade between the daughter of a United States Army General, a girl playing at being Communist, and a young soldier who teaches her that Communism isn't nice.

Not Impressed

Gerald Breitigam in *The World-Telegram* is not annoyed or impressed by the inclusion of a drop of propaganda. To him the film has its strength in the comedy-angles and that's all. He writes:

"The truth of the matter is, of course, that 'radicalism' in colleges is put on the pan, but that is only incidental, and it doesn't amount to much.

"What does count is that we find a spoiled little daughter of the rich trying to hitchhike her way back to daddy and the nincompoop to whom she's engaged against daddy's wishes and being reluctantly aided and abetted en route by a rugged young individualist."

The United Artists picture, whatever it may mean to those for or against war or radicalism, does one thing: it restores Miss Stanwyck to proper playing-levels.

Best in Fifty Years

The star, once a Broadway chorus girl known as Ruby Stevens, shot into quick prominence as the result of one small but perfectly acted rôle in a play called "The Noose." After that she certified her talent in a play called "Burlesque" and soon after went to Hollywood where she was used in a succession of heavily dramatic pictures which gave her small chance to use all her facets.

Arthur Hopkins, a shrewd producer of plays, once characterized her as "the best American actress in fifty years."

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

human.—"F. A. L.," Bergton, Va.—The word *human*, in the singular or plural, has been in use under one spelling or another since 1533. The earliest record of its use in the United States is to be traced to Captain Marryat's "Diary in America," published in 1839. It has repeatedly occurred in English literature since, and among its sponsors may be found Besant and Rice, and George McDonald.

sanction.—"F. W. H.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—The sense of the word *sanction* in the Covenant of the League of Nations is not a new one nor an extended interpretation of an older usage. In the sense there employed, the dictionary definition reads in part: "A provision for enforcing observance of natural or positive law by the enactments of rewards and penalties. . . . Since in positive legislation the penalties greatly outnumber the rewards, a *sanction* usually signifies a penalty."

This legal interpretation of the word dates back to the early 17th century. Among the "certaine meditations" of one William Austin, written about 1634, is this passage, "The feare, or *Sanction*, of the Commandments preserves the Memory of the Law in our hearts." Burke, in his essay "On Popery Laws" (1765), wrote: "The mode of conviction is as extraordinary as the penal *sanctions* of this act." More specifically, and with the identical intent of the usage in the Covenant of the League of Nations, Archer Polson, in an article on "The Law of Nations," written for the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* (1845), in a passage too long to quote in full, stated that the *sanctions* of that law could be reduced to two forms, (1) reprisals, (2) war.

The legal use was borrowed directly from Roman civil law. *Sanctio* then referred to that part of a law by which a penalty was ordained against those who violate it. It was derived from *sancio*, to make holy or inviolable, from which *sanctify*, *sanctitude*, etc., are also derivatives.

Contemporary with the legal usage of *sanction*, it was used ecclesiastically to mean a decree, and by the laity to signify a solemn oath. By the middle of the 17th century, the word had taken on the sense of a royal or authoritative ratification to a law. Each of these earlier senses are still in use. Shortly after the beginning of the 18th century, *sanction* was extended to include the solemn and authoritative confirmation of any action, procedure, etc., and by 1738 was employed by Swift and later by others in the looser or more figurative sense of "effective countenance or support."

The word is interesting in that it retains meanings that have developed logically from the earliest sense of penalty to its most modern sense of approbation.

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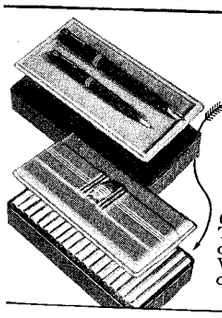

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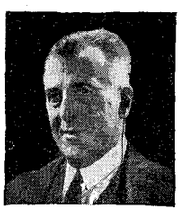

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Persons and Personalities

"Old Eagle Beak" Rides to War

Wehib Pasha, Premier Soldier of Fortune, Pocket Edition of Napoleon, Says Water Will Whip Italians for the Ethiopians

Wehib Pasha is the world's premier soldier of fortune. But he is not the ordinary kind—not the small fry Richard Harding Davis wrote about. He is a pocket edition of Napoleon Bonaparte.

That he should be right smack in the midst of things in Ethiopia is the most logical thing imaginable. At the first hint of trouble he offered his services to Emperor Haile Selassie. No stranger to this enlightened monarch, he was grabbed up immediately, and sent as Chief of Staff of the Southern Army, in the Black Empire's Ogaden Province, which abuts British and Italian Somalilands.

Picturesque Career

Of all battered soldiers of fortune serving in Ethiopian ranks, "Old Eagle Beak," as he is known wherever men of arms meet, stood out last week as the most picturesque. His career reads like a novel from the pen of Dumas. Veteran of both the Turkish-Italian and Balkan Wars, he served as Commandant of the old Turkish War Academy. In the World War he led the Third Turkish Army at the Dardanelles against Britain and France.

To-day his headquarters is in the little Moslem town of Jijiga, near Harar, in Eastern Ethiopia, whence he rides out to battle. To this jumble of native huts, Laurence Stallings, correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Fox Movietone News, made his way by mule-back to interview the old veteran.

"At a table in the corner of a Greek *pension*," he wrote, "Wehib Pasha directs the organization of 150,000 Ethiopians as he checks from an ordinary pocket-map the positions which this country is fortifying against Italian attack. The Pasha's map is spotless. Any map will do him. Your map or his.

"The Pasha has known wars or rumors of wars all his life. With his brother, Essad Pasha, he had begun the thing in the Balkans in the series of petty broils which led to 1914.

Defender of Dardanelles

"As a rule he appears each morning in an old blue sack suit, the pants girded to the armpits in Greek style, the coat rather short and snappy, fastened in at the waist with two shiny buttons. A khaki shirt, without cravat, and some easy slippers make the dress of the man who defended the Dardanelles. . . .

" 'The English might conquer Ethiopia,' he says, his heavy grizzled face, lacking a shave these three days, bending to his maps.

"It seems that the English, or the French, might conquer Ethiopia, but never the Italians.

" 'Why do you ask me such things as details of Ethiopian defense? Water will defeat the Italians for me. I have to do nothing.'

© International

Wehib Pasha: Any map will do for him

"Wehib Pasha frowns dramatically. His eagle beak seems scenting an enemy. A director, asking the man to be a Pasha in a film, would scold the actor for playing the thing too heavily; in short, would decide that the man was too much of a 'mug' ever to play Wehib Pasha, conqueror of fortresses, defender of Constantinople. The bullet head, the jutting chin, the smoldering eyes below short-clipped brows all seem a part of the Ethiopian defense positions."

On parade, "Old Eagle Beak" struts his dignity and military aplomb in the grand manner. He is a picture of Oriental refulgence in his red gold fez and Turkish trappings, stamping past his shamma-clad army of Moslems and Christians. His inordinate calm perplexes the most wary lieutenant. On the sinuous Webbe Shibeli, cutting a path south across Ogaden Province, he believes Fascism will find its grave.

Presidential Possibility

Gov. Merriam Blocked General Strike and EPIC in California

Strikes are won or lost. They make or break people. One, the San Francisco longshoremen's strike in 1934, made a man who had no financial interest in it—Gov. Frank Finley Merriam. It made him front-page news and a national character.

Before that he had been in no large limelight. A conservative Republican, in politics most of his life, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of California in 1930 as running mate to Governor James Rolph, Jr. When Rolph died in May, 1934, Merriam assumed the Governorship. Six weeks after he entered office he faced the

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most momentous decision he had ever been called upon to make.

The longshoremen's strike, started in May, was spreading. Riots had occurred July 5. A general strike was threatened, a strike which would cripple San Francisco. Terror loomed. Acting Governor Merriam mobilized the National Guard.

When the general strike actually began on July 16 Merriam was ready. The Guardsmen, 5,000 strong, patrolled the danger-zones. Their presence alone was sufficient to maintain order. Meanwhile, sentiment against the strike developed rapidly. Three days after it began the strike was called off.

Star Ascendant

From that time Merriam's star was in the ascendant. That fall he ran for the Governorship against Upton Sinclair, former Socialist and author of the EPIC Plan. It was a bitter name-calling fight. Capital, Big Business, and conservatives generally lined up behind Merriam, to stop the threat of "Sinclair and Socialism."

Merriam won. His supporters called him the strong man of California. Young Republicans of California indorsed him for the Presidential nomination. "I know it isn't true," he remarked, "but keep on saying it. I like it."

Born on a farm near Hopkinton, Iowa, December 22, 1865, he has been in politics most of his life. He worked his way through Lenox College. At different times he was a janitor, a librarian, a carpenter, and a farmer. For a while he was a principal and a superintendent of schools.

Leaving Iowa in 1903 he settled in Long Branch, California, became a prominent banker and was sent to the State Legislature in 1916. He is an ardent prohibitionist. At a dinner he will not even permit a glass of wine to be placed in front of him.

When running against Sinclair he favored the Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan, and he advocates the soldiers' bonus. His friends regard him as one of the cleverest politicians in the State.

He is a quiet dresser and goes in for dark clothes of conservative cut. Exceedingly democratic, he dislikes ostentation. His manner is direct and sincere. He shakes hands with a powerful grip, developed, he says, "from milking cows on an Iowa farm."

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Governor Merriam, fighting Californian

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and form soft *bulk.* "Get busy! Exercise!" this extra bulk signals to the intestinal muscles. "Here's something to catch hold of. Now do a thorough job."

Saráka also contains a specially prepared vegetable ingredient called frangula. This gives a second mild hint to the intestines to keep the waste products in motion. So you have BULK PLUS MOTILITY*—a combination that produces such natural yet thorough elimination that most people are reminded of their healthy youth when constipation was a thing never thought of.

Worth trying

The one way to find out how much Saráka can improve your health is to try it. The coupon below makes a liberal offer to new users. Send for the trial-size tin today. See for yourself how much better you feel after just a few days of natural *exercising action.*

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Dept. 137, Bloomfield, N. J.
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I am enclosing ten cents for a trial-size tin of Saráka. I understand that if I live in the U. S. you will also send me a coupon entitling me to a refund of this ten cents when I buy my first regular-size tin of Saráka.

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Aviation

Giants and Near-Giants

Air Navigation Week Sees Ever-Larger Planes Projected

Using the Spanish Main for their laboratory, Pan American Airways pilots and engineers are testing the largest air-plane ever developed in America.

The third week in October is an appropriate time for such trials. It is Air Navigation Week, by Presidential proclamation. Many of aviation's greatest flights have taken place in that week.

While this huge, four-motored "Clipper No. 7," soon to be named *China Clipper* for transpacific service, drones over the Caribbean Sea, her maker, Glenn L. Martin of Baltimore, is studying blue-prints for an even larger flying-boat.

These plans call for a giant powered with four Diesel engines to hustle 110 passengers from New York to London in little more than a day. At first, the travelers would pay $415 one-way fare, but that would drop to $265 when nine or more weekly trips were made.

Ocean Conquest Near

In *The National Aeronautic Magazine* for October, the long-legged, thin and spectacled aircraft-designer expresses his opinion on how near commercial aviation is to transoceanic flights.

"In justice to the flying-boat," he says, "I wish to correct the impression that the long-range flying-boat is not ready to carry tonnage in over-ocean transport-service. No addition to present knowledge or technique is needed to build an ocean-transport air-plane to carry a useful load of 52,000 pounds.

"It is my view that boats can be built in the next few years that would be independent of foreign Governments' control of Bermuda, the Azores, and other Atlantic islands. The non-stop route per ton would be more expensive than stopping in the Azores and Bermuda, but the time saved, which would be a whole business day, would be important."

At forty-nine, Glenn Martin is qualified to forecast air-trends, for he is a patriarch of aviation, so swiftly has flying advanced through war and peace. When the Wright Brothers' plane skittered a few feet into the air at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903, he was a gawky Kansas youth flying kites and dreaming gliders.

Builds in Church

Then he went to Kansas Wesleyan University. For a time, he ran a garage, but soon closed it, leased an empty church for $12 a month, and there, in 1908, built his first plane.

Furthermore, it flew. He was a manufacturer, and the world's third man to fly his own heavier-than-air machine.

By 1913, his factory employed seven motor-mechanics, his mother, and himself. Two of his early pupils were William Boeing and Donald Wills Douglas, now his rivals in building bombers for the Army.

Needing money to perfect his first Army

Saves 2/3 OF HEATING BILL

Combustioneer heat bill for apartment and store bldg., last winter, $132...Gas heat previous winter $384...a 65% cash saving with better heat,

says James B. Rickard, Cincinnati, Ohio

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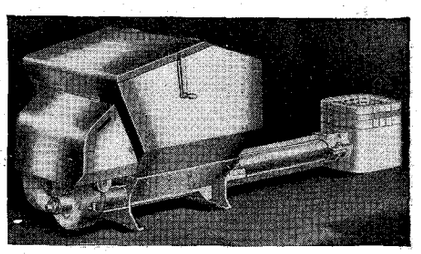

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bomber, Model T, he tried to sell aviation to a country banker. He took the tack that flying was safe, but appeared with three-quarters of his face and one eye bandaged. The other eye could not outstare two.

By 1912, his Los Angeles plant was turning out top-notch military planes. He merged with the Wright Brothers of Dayton, Ohio, but, in 1917, left them because he felt the new company was too much interested in motors. At his new Cleveland factory he kept on building bombers, and, the War over, they proved to be equally efficient for air-mail.

Now he has a $3,000,000 factory at Baltimore, where he builds bombers and flying-boats.

Sleeps in Factory

A shy bachelor, he lives with his mother in Washington. He often works so late that he has built an apartment, monastic in austerity, in the factory. He predicts that

Acme

Glenn L. Martin and his mother pioneered together

the sky will be swarming with planes almost any day now, but says they won't replace automobiles.

Other countries, too, have their patriarchs of aviation who predict great things of the flying-boat.

In Britain, for instance, C. J. H. Mackenzie-Kennedy four years ago forecast supership carrying 250 passengers from London to Paris for $75 apiece. He envisioned a flying-boat costing $375,000 that, powered by four Diesel motors aggregating 12,000 horse-power, would cross the Atlantic in twelve hours.

Abroad, guarded by government-enforced secrecy, the British, French, German, Italian, and Russian air ministries are projecting ocean-spanning air-liners.

France's experiment is the Latécoère thirty-seven-ton *Lieutenant - de - Vaisseau Paris*. She recently cracked up in tests, but is being repaired for new trials. Powered with six 800-horse-power motors, she was built for Air-France by the Government, at a cost of $2,310,000. Her performance was disappointing as compared with an American clipper. With the same paying load, she would be nearly fifty miles an hour slower over a non-stop 2,000-mile course.

Britain's Imperial Airways are testing a four-engined flying-boat, designed by Short Brothers, to carry from three and one-half to five tons from England to Borneo. A six-motored, thirty-five-ton flying-boat intended for transatlantic use also has been ordered.

German Failure

Germany's *Do-X*, with twelve engines, carried more than any other plane in the world. Tho a valuable experiment, *Do-X* proved of no great use as an economical load-carrier. The tragic crash of Russia's *Maxim Gorki*, largest land-plane, discredited mammoth heavier-than-air machines in the eyes of some laymen.

But the race will go on, for, as the New York *Times* points out, "in recent years, larger and larger planes have been constructed.

"It is often assumed that only planes of great size can solve the problem of regular transocean passenger service. It is conceivable, however, that that problem may rather be solved by sending out fleets of, say, three air-planes of moderate size, which could be more efficient in power-plant and fuel-consumption, which could reduce the risk of single great disasters, and which would permit two planes to give immediate help to a third that got into difficulties."

Apparently British and American designers are following that medium size despite a trend elsewhere to construct Gargantuan flying-boats and land-planes.

1,200-Foot Fall Restful

A "very gentle, evenly distributed pressure—something like being lowered slowly into a great bed of softest down."

That's how it feels to fall 1,200 feet.

Capt. Harry G. Armstrong, of the Army's Medical Corps, curious about sensations of falling, jumped from the rear seat of a biplane. A thousand feet above ground, he pulled his parachute's rip-cord. Then he described his physiological and psychological reactions for *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

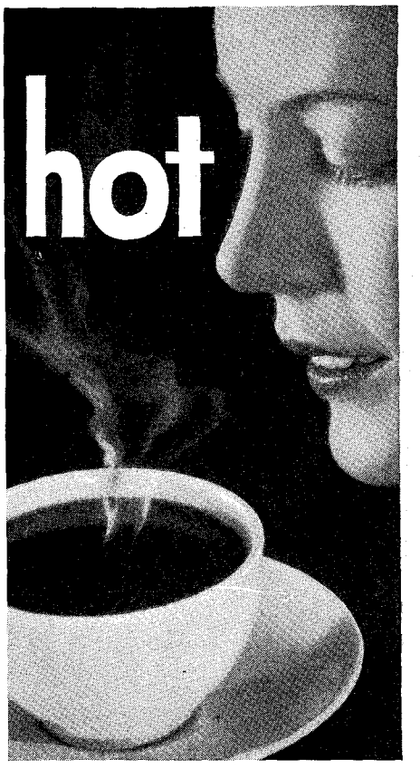
Mentally, "consciousness was unclouded and ideation was rapid, precise, penetrating, and clear."

Physically, "visual perception was normal, the earth, objects, and individuals below and the sky above were normally visible. There were no consciously perceptible heart-beats or other bodily processes.

"There was no nausea or vertigo . . . no abnormalities in the cardiovascular system . . . none of the empty or 'gone' feeling . . . common in elevators and in air-planes. The eyes, altho unprotected from the high wind-blast, were not irritated.

"Breathing was even, regular, and undisturbed."

Captain Armstrong points the moral to his jump: Airmen should leave disabled ships more readily and delay opening the parachute until all danger of entanglement with the plane is past.



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Law and Order

"Mounties" Die on Duty

Pacifists "Go Berserk" and Shooting Ends With Six Slain

"One of the things which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been trying to live down for the last decade or two is that old phrase, 'They get their man,'" once wrote Bert Stoll, in *The New York Times Magazine*, and added, "Not that they don't get him eventually. . . ."

Sometimes, however, the cost is high, and records of the now more than sixty-year-old romantic and efficient police force contain the names of many brave men who went to their death in discharge of duty. To them it is all in the day's work. They have grown to anticipate it. Yet sometimes it comes as a surprize, no more so than last week when three Dukhobors of Arran, Saskatchewan, "went berserk" and turned gunmen.

Ordinarily members of the sect, whose forefathers emigrated from Russia following persecution in 1837, are quiet, sober and hard-working.

The 9,000 who live in Canada are mostly farmers. They subscribe to a simple creed, and to the law which forbids wars and the killing of any of God's creatures for any reason.

Forgot the Law

But these three men of Arran forgot the law. When their guns were finally stilled six men were dead—drilled with bullets—and a seventh lay dying in a hospital. Of the six, two were municipal constables, two were Royal Canadian Mounted policemen; the other two, and the wounded man, were the Dukhobors themselves.

The three Dukhobors had been arrested just before the week-end of October 5, charged with shop-breaking. Two guards loaded them into an automobile for transportation to the lock-up. They did not arrive. That night a wide-eyed farmer breathlessly announced he had found the bodies of the guards in a slough near Arran. Both had been shot through the head. Both were dead. One was a "Mountie"; the other, a local constable.

An intensive search for the killers was immediately instituted. Four days later Sergeant T. S. Wallace, of the Mounted, and local Constable G. C. Harrison encountered their quarry.

The three were in an automobile which they had commandeered from a Calgary motorist whom, with his wife, they had earlier held up and robbed.

Last Resort

"There is one rule inflexibly obeyed by every 'Mountie,'" says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society; "he shoots only as a last resort."

This was apparently "a last resort," for a battle ensued during which the two officers were fatally wounded and the gunmen escaped.

Not, however, for long. Police at Banff, advised of the shooting, formed a posse and went after the killers. The three were cornered soon after. One was killed in-

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stantly. The others escaped into the thick underbrush of the Banff woods.

Grimly the posse went after them, closed in on them, found them. W. Neish, veteran game-warden, fired as the pair sought shelter behind a log. Three times only he fired. Two bullets hit their mark. Two men dropped.

Wires Trap Criminals

"Efficient police operation requires the use of a wide-spread, rapid and accurate communication system," says an unsigned article in *The American City*. "And the increasing adoption of teletypewriter service by the various police organizations throughout the country is good testimony to the value of this wire service as one of the avenues of communication in police work.

"During the ten years that the teletypewriter has been used by the police the system in the East has expanded, until there now are eight States, all interconnected, with more than 700 police stations. . . . In addition to this Eastern network, there is a Statewide system in California. . . .

"Whether a city should install one or more teletypewriters is comparatively easy to determine. It should be so equipped if its police headquarters is open twenty-four hours a day and the information received on the machine will thus be acted on promptly. It should be so equipped if it is strategically located; that is, on a main highway, at a bridge, or at any outlet from the State. . . .

Uses of System

"Some police officials have the idea that teletype is to be used purely for the dissemination of police alarms. Urgent police alarms, however, even in a big city, will not average more than thirty a day, which leaves ample time and incentive for putting the system to other uses. . . .

"The value of the service is not only in bringing all the important police departments into intimate touch with each other, but in leaving records of all these contacts as well.

"Permanent records of police information and departmental orders are of the utmost importance to police officers. The responsible nature of their work demands written authority.

"Teletype not only furnishes this written record, but its authority in the case of arrests has been established, in New York State and New Jersey at least, by opinions of the Attorney-General.

"Quoting the Attorney-General of New York State:

" 'The teletype system is nothing more than an elaborate extension of a telegraph system particularly adapted to police work, making it possible by one transmission to broadcast to all police authorities in the system the fact that a crime has been committed and a description of the suspect.

" 'In my opinion, the receipt by a police officer of a message over the police teletype system authorizing the arrest of the suspect described therein (in such cases where the presence of a warrant of arrest is not required by statute) is ample authority.' "

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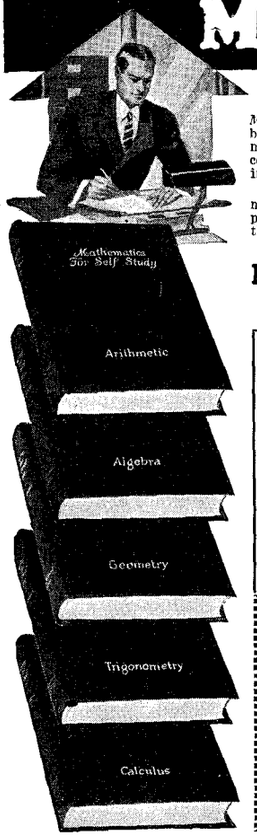

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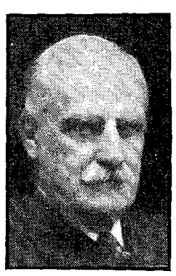

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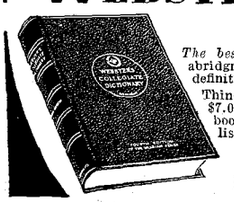

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Leroy N. Mills, Stranger to Head-Lines, Has Sped Development of Punting as Attacking Weapon in College Football—Contends Any One With Two Feet Can Learn to Punt

Photographs by R. H. Hoffmann, Courtesy of *The American Magazine*

Leroy N. Mills, left, *holding the ball and,* right, *demonstrating his theory that the ball is placed, rather than dropped, on the foot*

A stocky, white-haired man with a pipe jammed in his mouth trots out on a football-field. He places a sweater on the side-lines inside the five-yard line and walks back to mid-field, a ball tucked under his arm.

The ball sails through the air and lands squarely on the sweater without bouncing. A minute later it sails through the air again. This time the beautifully placed pigskin rolls over the sweater and out of bounds.

Leroy N. Mills, the man with the pipe, is fifty years old and a fanatic on the subject of spot-kicking—only he calls it "passing with the foot." To the average American football-fan who shrieks himself hoarse at a game, his name means less than nothing. Mills is not a professional coach. He seldom gets into the newspapers; he loathes that kind of publicity. But he is one of the chief factors in the development in recent years of accurate, offensive punting.

Aid to Victories

Last year, Yale beat Princeton, a top-heavy favorite, 7—0, largely because of the effective kicking of Kim Whitehead. Penn upset Navy, 14—0, in 1932 on the sensational punting of Don Kellett. Frank Carideo kicked Notre Dame to important victories over Northwestern and Army in 1930. Mills had a lot to do with each of these victories.

Mills never played football at Princeton, his alma mater. His inability to cope with mathematics to the satisfaction of his professors made him ineligible. In 1902, without a diploma, he left college to get married. Eventually he became one of the most successful lawyers in Westchester County, New York. Meanwhile football had become his doubly cherished hobby.

Mills never accepts any pay for services rendered. He will not even accept expense-money for trips less than a hundred miles from his home. And when he does, it goes for gas and oil consumed in answering the hurry-call.

Schools at which Mills has coached the kickers in the capacity of a consulting expert include Army, Navy, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Colgate, Penn, Syracuse, College of the City of New York, Columbia, New York University, Princeton, and Amherst. Last August members of this year's Yale squad were sent to Mills for kicking instruction at his home in Scarsdale, New York. He also coached Penn's 1935 squad in spring practise and has spent some time with the Dartmouth and University of North Carolina elevens.

Carideo received his early coaching from Mills while the former was a student at Mount Vernon (New York) High School. Paying tribute to Mills in an article in *The Saturday Evening Post,* Carideo wrote: "There is, in Westchester County, a man who, in my judgment, knows more about kicking a football than any one else in the country. He is Leroy N. Mills, a Princeton man. There isn't an angle on kicking a football that he hasn't studied for all it is worth."

True Scientist

Lou Little, Head Coach at Columbia, mentions Mills in his chapter on the power of the foot in football in his new book, "How to Watch Football": "In the East, a factor in this development (accurate direction in punting) has been Leroy Mills, a true scientist in the art of controlling a football in flight.

"Mills, an amateur in fact and spirit, finds great pleasure in dropping his legal duties for an afternoon to look in on some varsity squad for an hour's work with the kicking group. . . . His influence has been marked in the development of the art of kicking out of bounds at the 'coffin-corner,' that desperate angle between the fifteen-yard line and the goal-line that the victim is defending."

George Trevor, of the New York *Sun,* calls Mills "the greatest kicking coach of all time, the late Dr. Billy Bull not excepted."

Unique Maneuver

Mills in his book, "Kicking the American Football," contends that kicking requires scientific analysis because it is perhaps the only maneuver in sport in which a man does something with only one foot on the ground. This, he says, is opposed to all man's instincts, since the location and alinement of his organs indicate that he was meant to be a four-legged animal.

The most important element in a kicker is balance. If he does not have his body under perfect control, he cannot kick well. A kicker has good balance when his kicking leg comes down in the exact spot from which it started. Thus he eliminates veering from one side or the other, a tendency which spoils the direction and accuracy of a kick. One of Mills's favorite stunts is to gage a man's balance by having him walk blindfolded. Mills notes the side to which he veers, then works to correct the difficulty.

His Technique

His technique differs radically from most other kicking styles. His men never lift the heel of their stationary foot off the ground, nor do they give the ball a resounding whack. The ball is held very close to the ground and placed, rather than dropped, on the foot. The same amount of force is applied to every kick. The impact is light. The distance desired is governed by the follow-through. For a thirty-yard kick, it will be approximately one foot of follow-through. For fifty yards, three feet of follow-through.

Because Mills has shown that the punt can be an offensive, rather than a strictly defensive, weapon, he has helped to revolutionize football-strategy. The perfect Mills pupil never gives the ball a long ride in the air. He tries always to shoot for the "coffin-corner" and to roll the ball along the ground, away from the safety man, thus preventing a long runback which often nullifies a monumental boot.

He favors the "end-over-end" instead of the spiral punt, and advanced pupils, by learning how to place the ball on the foot, can control the bounce to the right or left. The distance a man can kick is determined by the height to which he can lift his kicking leg, for the follow-through, while maintaining perfect balance. The toe of

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the stationary foot is pointed in the direction the ball is expected to take.

Mills, whose pupils, besides Carideo, include Len Macaluso of Colgate, Bill Clark of Navy, Don Kellett of Penn, Jack Buckler of Army and Cliff Montgomery of Columbia, can usually make a college kicker show a decided improvement in one session. He departs after giving the assistant coach his basic principles. At most, he spends two days at a college.

He first became known among Eastern coaches as a sound kicking-teacher in 1928 after having worked for five years with the City College (New York) teams of Dr. Harold J. Parker, former Coach. Parker passed the word around among the other coaches.

Tactful With Princeton

Curiously enough, Mills is in high standing everywhere he has coached except at his own alma mater. It is not difficult to understand why. Fritz Crisler, Coach at Princeton, has his own system, which has been producing gratifying results. Mills understands and sympathizes with football coaches. He has no wish to antagonize any of them.

Last year he refused to answer Ducky Pond's call for help at Yale until Pond had written Crisler asking whether it would be all right for Mills to work with a team opposing his alma mater. Mills worked with the Yale kickers, and Yale gave the Tiger its only 1934 drubbing.

Aside from football, Mills's hobbies are flowers and trout-fishing. He conducts horticultural experiments in his garden at Scarsdale and enjoys fishing, but football comes ahead of both of them. He smokes a pipe constantly, even when he kicks, and drinks an occasional cocktail. He has a daughter, but no son, which is a pity. Chances are a Leroy Mills, Jr., would be a football-player.

He thinks any one with two feet can become a fair punter.

What's the Name, Please?

FOOTBALL

Notre Dame

Carideo—as if *car-ry-day'o.*
Wojcihovski—soft *c: woj-ci-hov'ski.*
Kuharich—just *koo-hair'ik.*
Pojman—rimes with *toyman.*

Fordham

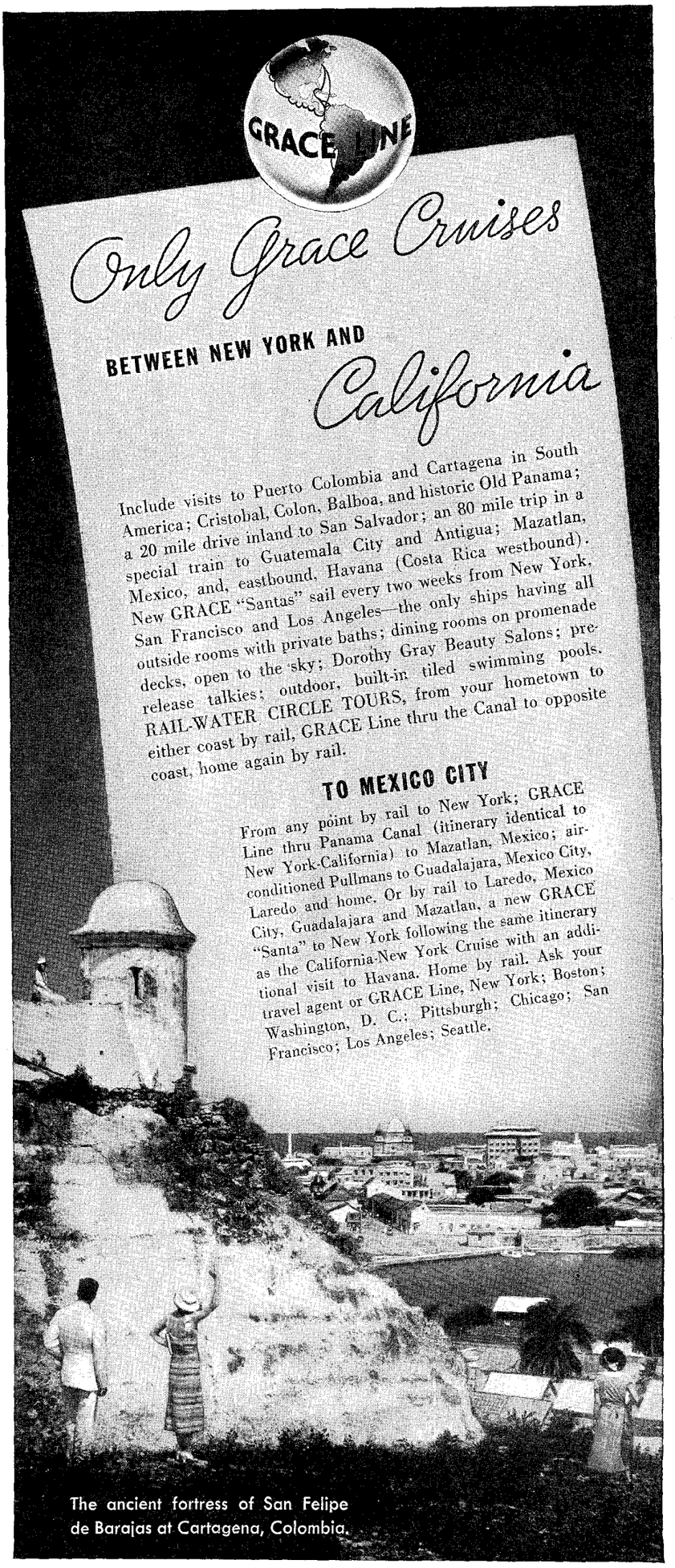
Wojciechowicz — simply *wo-jee-ho'-wits.*
Paquin—rimes with *taken.*
Sorota—long *o's: so-ro'ta.*
Palau—rimes with *halo.*

Michigan

Amrine—"*Am'rine am fine.*"
Viergever—just *veer'gee-ver.*
Remias—as if *ree'me-us.*
Ziem—rimes with *time.*

St. Mary's

Groux—*x* silent: *grew.*
Giannoni—*the bony: juh-no'ni.*
Fiese—rimes with *lease.*
Dennerlein—as if *den'ner-lin.*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The ancient fortress of San Felipe de Barajas at Cartagena, Colombia.

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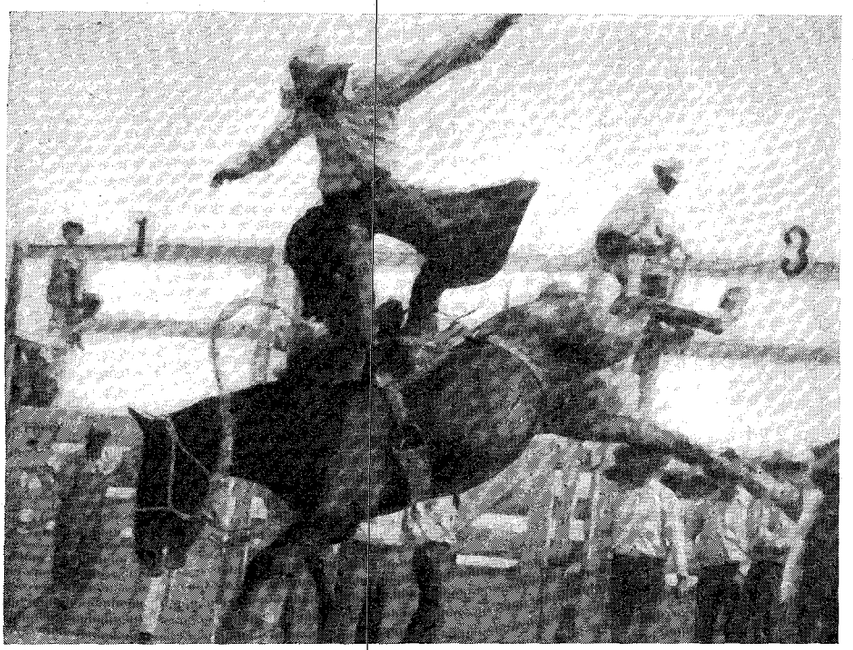
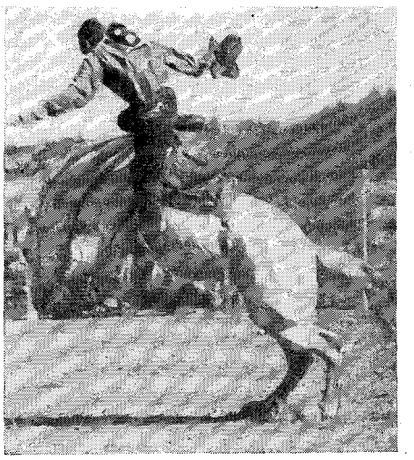
Out of the Wild West They Came



Globe

Globe



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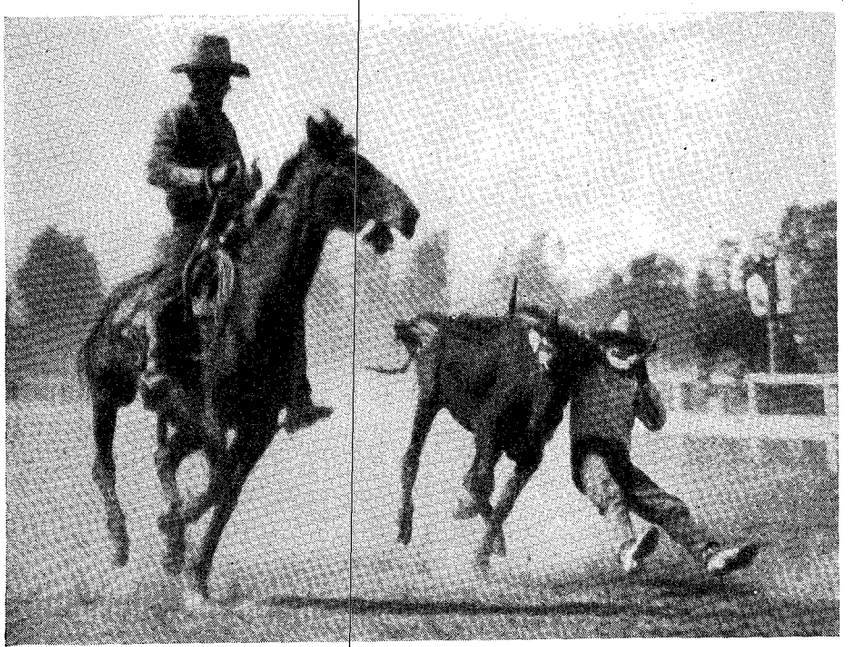

Underwood

Here are action-shots of bronco-riding and "bull-dogging" out West. Cowboys have made a profession of the sport, and New Yorkers put on formal dress when they go to see it

A neat, but conspicuous sign, "Welcome, Cow-girls," appeared in a beauty-parlor window in New York City last week.

Cow-hands, wearing wide-brimmed sombreros, pink, blue, green, purple, and orange shirts, and short little boots with high heels, walked along New York streets.

A two-hundred-pound gray-headed gentleman with a round and wrinkled face sat in his office in Madison Square Garden and talked to reporters. He looked something like Vice President Garner, who happens to be a neighbor of his in Texas.

"I've collected the greatest assemblage of outlaw horses in the world," boomed Col. W. T. Johnson of San Antonio. "We've got 'em from every State in the country. I even had a man up in Canada for two-and-a-half months, who traveled 15,000 miles lookin' for outlaw horses with a bad reputation.

"This is the world championship rodeo," shouted the Colonel, who is Managing Director of the tenth annual "World Series" Rodeo. "That's why we got the best stock in the world for it." The Colonel banged one plump, pink fist on his desk and then pounded his chest, hidden under a pink satin blouse trimmed with green.

Last week ten thousand New Yorkers, many of them in formal dress, attended the opening of the tenth annual championship rodeo. Many of them thought it was a show. It isn't. It is a contest and each entrant pays $100 in fees, and gets no expenses or salary. The rodeo lasts nineteen days and carries a total of $40,000 in prize-money. This year's contestants numbered more than 200, a record for the New York rodeo.

A Profession

An outdoor or indoor rodeo is conducted in some part of the United States, Canada or Mexico at least 300 days in a year. Many former cowboys, whose pay on a ranch averages from $55 to $110 a month, have made a profession of rodeos. The creation of the Rodeo Association of America in 1928 made it a national sport with uniform rules. Shows are classified according to the amount of prize-money offered. Eight events are listed by the Association. At the end of the year, points are totaled and the cowboy winning the largest number of points in each event is designated champion of that event. The all-round champion is the one who has won the greatest total number of points.

Events include bronco-riding, "bull-dogging" ("dogger" leaps off horse, grasps steer by horns and twists him to ground for time record), calf-roping, steer-decorating, steer-riding, single roping, team roping and bareback riding.

Colonel Johnson, who owns three Texas ranches covering 100,000 acres, is the rodeo's master of ceremonies. He rides a piebald horse named Griffon, and sits in a $5,000 gold-and-silver figured saddle. He pays the hospital bills when the talent gets seriously injured, which is frequently.

And he calls it "rodeo," not "ro-day-o."

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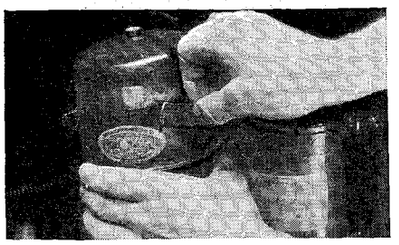

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Current Events

October 7.—Twelve die as air-liner crashes into hill near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Pilot had just reported perfect flying conditions.

Mob invades pottery plant at Zanesville, Ohio, in drive for 100 per cent. union membership.

A group of Denver men form "Men's National Economic Protective Association" with intention of preventing women from holding jobs men can fill.

H. Murray Jacoby, former Ambassador Extraordinary of the United States to Ethiopia, is appointed representative of the Ethiopian Red Cross in America.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States celebrates 150th anniversary of the first General Convention of the communion in this country at Christ Church in Philadelphia.

Dr. Herbert Spencer Gasser takes over duties as Director of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, succeeding Dr. Simon Flexner.

October 8.—United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Virginia, rules that the Secretary of Labor has a right to fix wages at the prevailing rate.

Carlton B. Nichols, Jr., eight-year-old schoolboy, is expelled from his Lynn, Massachusetts, school because of his refusal to salute the flag.

United States requests Italians not to bomb the American Legation and other American Buildings in Addis Ababa.

October 9.—The *China Clipper*, America's largest air-plane, has successful test as forty-three persons fly from Baltimore to Washington, D. C.

Bruno Richard Hauptmann loses his fight for life as the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals upholds the decision of trial court.

Washington officials negotiate with Soviet Russia in effort to predict weather conditions more accurately by receiving daily radio reports from Russian authorities on conditions in Siberia.

A farmer-picket is shot and wounded as violence again breaks out in milk strike at Chicago. Governor Horner threatens to call out the militia.

Pennsylvania's share of the President's $4,880,000,000 work-relief program passes quarter-billion mark.

October 10.—A new type Navy seaplane leaves Norfolk, Virginia, on non-stop test-flight to Coco Solo, Canal Zone.

A vast air-port improvement program, nation-wide in scope, is taking shape under the WPA; $15,000,000 has already been allotted and officials expect the total to rise to $50,000,000.

October 11.—Women in industry plan mobilization of forces in series of campaigns to increase effectiveness of American Labor movement and to place a woman on A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Eight ports along Western Gulf Coast tied up as longshoremen, numbering 10,000, effect walkout from Pensacola, Florida, to Corpus Christi, Texas.

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Sanctions, Economic Dilemma for Mussolini

"Severance of All Trade and Financial Relations" Is No Joke to Italy; Attitude of America, No League Member, Poses Questions; Raw Materials, Sinews of War, Needed

Can Fascist Italy carry on a successful African campaign 2,000 miles away while League of Nations members sever the economic life-line of the homeland? This problem faced Mussolini's Government along with the threat of sanctions by fellow members of the League of Nations.

Under Article XVI of the League Covenant, member nations undertake to subject a pledge-breaking member "to the severance of all trade and financial relations" with other nations, whether the latter are members of the League or not.

"The question has been raised," Clinton R. Harrower wrote in *The Wall Street Journal* (Ind.), "whether German goods, for example, as coming from a non-League nation, could be prevented from going to Italy. Against this is the fact that Italy is completely surrounded by League members. Immediately touching on its land-frontiers are France, Switzerland, Austria, and Yugoslavia.

"Every European country on the Mediterranean Coast is a member of the League, while the League controls both entrances to that Sea.

"Full application of Article XVI would mean the complete siege of an entire country. Not a ship, nor a train, not a pound of goods, not a dollar of money, not a person, would be permitted to cross the Italian frontier in either direction."

But few observers believed League members would resort to military measures provided under the Article, or press for the full list of sanction-penalties.

America's Position

"Would the American Government recognize the right of the British Navy to blockade Italy against shipments of foodstuffs and cotton?" asked the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.).

"In the present situation military action is not immediately likely," predicted the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.). "The most to be expected in the immediate future, then, is economic sanctions, unsupported by military force, and, if the French have their way, the sanctions will not be drastic, and they will be enforced by each nation individually."

From overseas came the wails of Italy's customers. "Economic sanctions against Italy," said a Belgrade dispatch, "would greatly damage Yugoslavia's economic life, because Italy is Yugoslavia's most important export market."

"League economic sanctions," hummed a Vienna wireless, "would affect, extremely unfavorably, the economic life of Austria and Hungary, since most of the exports of these two countries go to Italy."

Italy, nevertheless, offers an "interesting test-case of the possibilities for financial and economic sanctions," commented Edward H. Collins, Associate Financial Editor

What, a Conscientious Objector!
—Elderman in the Washington Post

of the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.). He cited "its extremely poor credit position and its pronounced dependence economically on the rest of the world."

Italy needs raw materials to fill the maws of her busy factories; she needs fuel to turn the motors of her gigantic war-machine. "Ninety-nine per cent. of Italy's cotton supplies, 95 per cent. of her coal supplies, and 76 per cent. of her other war materials necessary for conducting a war have to be imported," the Rome Correspondent of *The Morning Post*, of London, reported. She depends on other nations for iron, petroleum, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, tin, rubber, and chromium.

Partially to offset purchases in world markets, Italy exports cheese, rice, lemons, fruits, and nuts, olive-oil, wine, rayon and cotton fabrics, hats, and machinery. Shipping, tourists' expenditures in Italy, and emigrants' remittances from foreign countries add to her supply of foreign exchange.

But, when the balance of international payments is added up, Italy usually finds herself owing money. "It looks, then, on the strength of the present outlook," declared *Barron's*, financial weekly, in August, "that Italy will again be short at least one billion lire (about $81,000,000) in her international payments," in 1935.

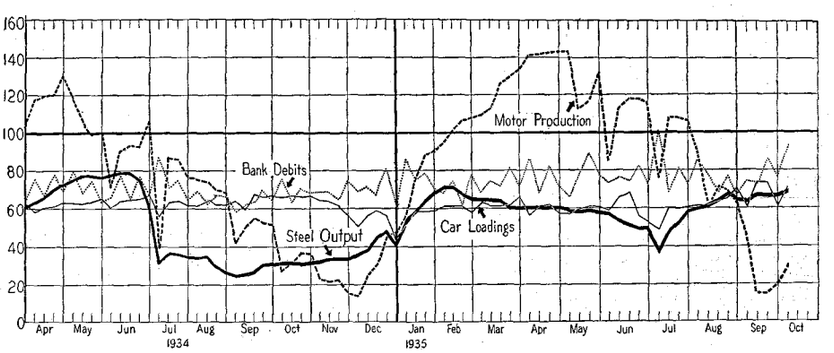
Credit Cut Off

The New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) aptly noted that Italy can not buy from foreign nations with its own currency. "Here lire can not be used, and the Government must resort to gold, to foreign exchange, or to foreign loans." It quoted a Rome dispatch that "Italians are cut off completely from credit in London and New York. New York exporters reported Italian sales strictly on a cash basis. Foreign nations . . . . would not lend money to finance a war."

"So far as Italy's financial position is concerned," Mr. Collins said, in his *Herald Tribune* article, "there has been a long series of danger-signals during the last year, the most important of which has been a decline in the gold reserves of the Bank of Italy from 7,000,000,000 lire, at the beginning of 1934, to less than 4,500,000,000, at the present time."

He pointed to the quota system extended from thirty articles to nearly 1,500, designed to reduce Italy's imports. He noted that Italy no longer required a gold reserve for the lira; that a decree forced citizens and corporations to transfer all holding of foreign stock and bonds to the Bank of Italy. These holdings could be sold in foreign countries to supply Italy with purchasing-power in foreign markets.

Mr. Collins noted four types of possible economic and financial sanctions: The withholding of long-term and short-time loans and commercial credits; extension of loans to Ethiopia; embargo on actual munitions, or on raw materials, as well as munitions; and embargo on imports from Italy.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly average of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending October 5

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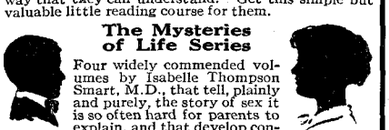

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The latter method he found easier to work, and "it would shut off Italy's purchasing-power abroad just as effectively as would the curtailment of credit."

Could sanctions force Italy to withdraw from her African campaign? he asked.

"Much depends, obviously," he answered, "on whether the Ethiopian campaign is short, or long-drawn-out. If it is long-drawn-out, then Italy might conceivably be brought to her knees by economic and financial pressure. But, in a comparatively brief campaign, the chances of applying such pressure successfully would, it would seem, be very dubious.

"Assuming that the world's markets are not completely closed to her, Italy has enough purchasing-power to last her for a time at least. Her gold reserves, tho they are dwindling rapidly, still total around $350,000,000, while she can get, perhaps, another $250,000,000 in devision [foreign exchange] by liquidating her foreign investments.

"Moreover, for purposes of a short campaign, Italy is pretty well stocked up. For the last year, the country has been laying in supplies."

Economic Dictator

Back of Mussolini stands Prof. Felice Guarneri, officially known as the Superintendent of Exchanges, and, actually, the economic dictator of Italy.

"The bulk of the country's business is centralized in his office," wirelessed Anne O'Hare McCormick to the New York *Times*. "He allots and withholds cash for purchases abroad, and decides what are the essential imports, and how they are to be financed. Except Mussolini, to whom he reports thrice a week, he is the one man in the Government whose decisions are final.

"Cheerful, cool-headed, and direct, this professor . . . accepted the unenviable responsibility reluctantly as a patriotic duty only on condition that he receive a free hand. Never in public life, and not a member of the Fascist Party, he was a professor of economics before the World War."

"Mussolini has crossed his Rubicon," declared the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.), "but his big troubles lie ahead."

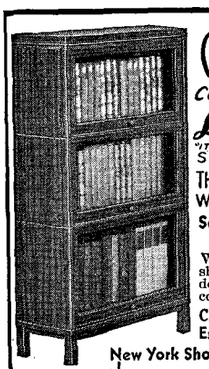
Gain in Car-Sales

General Motors Corporation, largest automobile manufacturer, sold more cars to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, during the first nine months of 1935 than in any parallel months since 1929.

The figures reported last week totaled 1,220,182 units, a 14.9 per cent. increase over last year's first three quarters.

However, world-dealer sales in September of 39,152 units dropped 45.6 per cent. from the 71,888 units reached in September a year ago.

"The September figures released by General Motors Corporation," explained the New York *Investment News*, "showed a sharp recession, not because of business conditions but because of the early changeover (to new models) this year to spread employment through the winter months, when activity is usually low."



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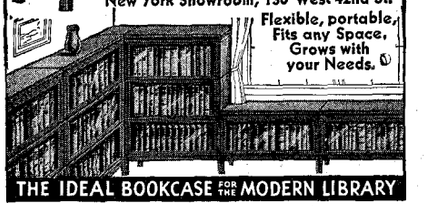

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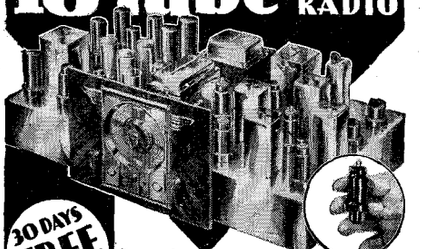

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Recovery Gets Electrical Speed-Up

Business Skies Brighten as Consumer Dollars Go for Home Supplies; Power-Output Reaches Highest Peak to Date

Consumer dollars, beaming upon the electric-supply industry, brighten the business skies.

The industry, as Howard Florance pointed out in *The Review of Reviews*, "makes things as rare and huge as two-million-pound generators for Boulder Dam and as common and tiny as lamps for the instrument board of your car." Between the two extremes stand such articles as electric refrigerators, the trade's most active product.

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., has surveyed the broad front on which the trade operates. Last week this mercantile agency told THE LITERARY DIGEST that on three sectors the electric-supply industry did more business in the first eight months of this year than in all of 1934.

Manufacturers' distribution of electric refrigerators, in the eight-months' period, totaled 1,465,700 units, compared with 1,390,600 in the calendar year 1934.

Factory distribution of washing-machines totaled 950,070 units, compared with 886,256 in the twelve months of 1934.

Distribution of electric ironers—which are not irons, but rollers—amounted to 93,535 units, an increase of 13 per cent. over total distribution in the last calendar year.

Power-Output Rises

"As more appliances are used, more electricity is required," said *Barron's*, New York financial weekly; and the Edison Electric Institute promptly supplied proof. In the week ended October 5, the Institute revealed last week, national electric production hit a record high, reaching 1,863,483,000 kilowatt-hours—3,462,000 kilowatt-hours higher than the previous peak, set in the week ended December 21, 1929.

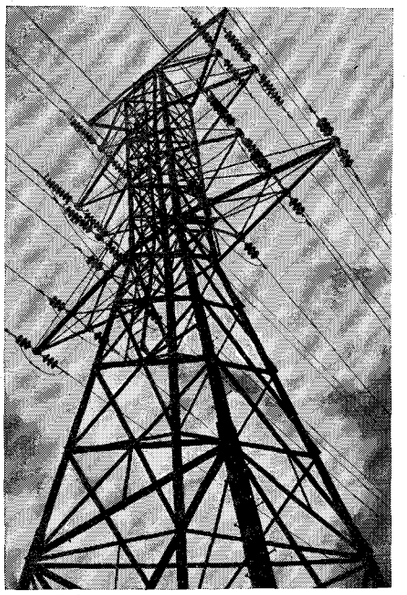
Industry joined the home in boosting sales of electric equipment and appliances in the eight-months' period.

"Public utilities have been buying substantial numbers of meters and transformers," said a Dun & Bradstreet review of the supply industry, "while the machine-tool manufacturers have consistently increased the size of their orders for motors and generator sets. Moreover, considerable quantities of new electrical equipment for use in the manufacture of automobiles already have been shipped for the 1936 models, and replacement orders from the coal-mining regions have turned heavier. . . . Producers of motors and generators have been receiving orders direct from the automotive and steel companies."

Giants for Dam

Looking into the future, the mercantile agency found the Federal Government, purchaser of two two-million-pound generators from General Electric and of two from Westinghouse, promising to become a large buyer of electrical equipment.

"One of the brightest aspects of the outlook," observed the review, "is the proposed plan of the Electric Home and Farm Authority to electrify rural areas, with the prospective expenditure of more than $350,000,000 for material, equipment, and appliances."



Charles Phelps Cushing

Power-lines, symbol of expansion in electrical industries

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, writing in the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin*, hailed electric refrigeration as a pacesetter in American industry.

"By far the most impressive record," he declared, "has been the remarkable one made by the electric refrigerators. In 1920, only a few were sold, and the cost of the average domestic unit was about $600. Since then the selling price has steadily declined, and the numbers sold have mounted rapidly. The average price is now about $175, and already nearly one-third of the wired homes have been supplied with them.

"The spectacular success of mechanical refrigeration has been attained by first achieving superior quality at high prices, and then attaining low prices by mass production."

34 Per Cent. Gain

In Schenectady, New York, General Electric capital, *The Union-Star* pointed to an increase of 34 per cent. in the company's third-quarter sales as compared with the third quarter of last year, and commented:

"Agreeable as it is for the city to see $54,000,000 worth of business come in within three months, against $40,000,000 for a like period in 1934, the greater importance is that it reflects sounder business conditions all over the country. When industry begins to call for new power units, it indicates that a degree of recovery has started which is very promising. The increase for nine months is 20 per cent., leading to the conclusion that recovery is accelerating."

"The electrical-equipment industry," said Mr. Florance in *The Review of Reviews*, "once more is playing its accustomed part in the progress of the world."

Gay Warns Against Inflation

"The intellectual integrity and severely judicial detachment of the new leader raise him far above local and personal interest."

Thus David C. Bennett, writing in *The Review of Reviews*, pressed the personality of Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, into a journalistic capsule.

Last week Mr. Gay, speaking before the American Management Association in New York, delivered a solemn warning against the possibility of inflation, with particular reference to the dangers of inflation in the stock market.

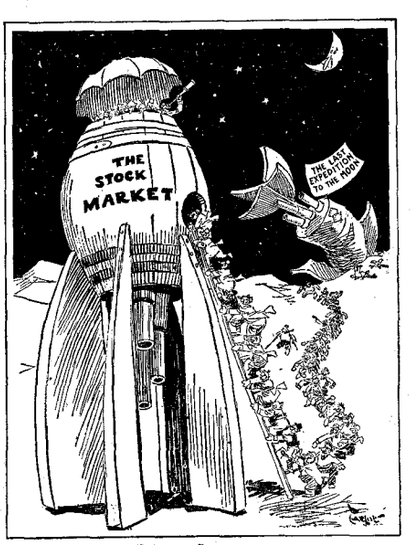
Pointing to the banking situation, "which is characterized by unprecedentedly low money rates and by the greatest surplus reserves ever recorded," the President of the Stock Exchange envisioned the possibility of an unorganized army of investors acting to force inflation of security values.

Mr. Gay defined inflation, so far as the stock market is concerned, as "a distortion of values, bringing in its train heavy losses to the individual investor and a shock to business."

He described the Securities and Exchange Commission as "a policeman whose business it is to watch out for pyromaniacs, and see that no careless person throws a lighted match into the excelsior."

"Only a sound Federal Reserve Bank policy and sound Treasury policy," he asserted, "can control the public.

"I am not an alarmist," said Mr. Gay, "but we should not close our eyes to the inflammability of the material we are dealing with, and to the fact that inflation, if it should once get started, might sweep through the markets as a fire sweeps through a city of wooden houses."



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All Aboard for the Next Ride

—Carlisle in the New York Herald Tribune

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The Open Forum

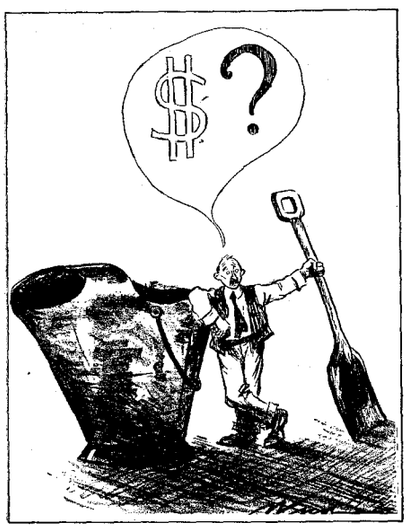
President and Clergy

Sir:—It is comforting to hear the call of our President to the clergy or apostles of Him who directs all our destinies—that he may have a clearer conception of right.
Perry, Iowa. H. C. Van Epps.

Sir:—The clergy are only too anxious to voice their opinion on government topics.

It is a wise law which states the Church and State can not join forces; but the Church is ever ready to do so.

In government affairs the clergy are narrow, for they lack experience in business affairs. It is best they concern themselves only with the lives of their flock and live in fear of God. The temptation in politics is too great; it will dissipate the goodness of the Church. The politicians' one great thought is to gain the good-will of their followers, too often without regard to truth or facts. The Church should not be allowed to get into this class. W. E. Ellis.
Denver, Colorado.



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"The Melancholy Days Have Come, the Saddest of the Year"
—Weed for King Features

"Insult to Intelligence"

Sir:—I have read some articles in your paper by some idiots that are an insult to a human being's intelligence.

The Constitution belongs to all people. Wall Street has no monopoly on this document. However, selfish interests have sought to use it for their own personal benefits. Under the Administrations of all the Republican Presidents, the Constitution was trampled under foot, so a few hogs could steal the wealth of this country.

President Roosevelt is trying to retrieve the Constitution from the claws of these hungry hounds.
Milan, Tennessee. P. T. Hiett.

Legion's Creed

Sir:—"The Legion's Creed," as published in your issue of September 21, is not accurate. Instead of being based on the principles of free democracy, this Republic was founded upon land-holding and slavery. This latter institution endured for nearly ninety years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Slaves were "property," as defined by the United States Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court still upholds as "property," that without which none can possibly live, namely: earth's natural resources, God's abundant gift to Man; and it is the exclusive ownership of these necessities which causes domestic instability, crime and war.
Schilling, California. J. T. Baker.

Thank You

Sir:—I am very glad indeed that the style of The Literary Digest has to a considerable extent gone back to that we had known and liked for so many years. I can not remember when I began reading the Digest. Now I am back to the old way of reading it from cover to cover. Harry A. Eaton.
Adamstown, Maryland.

Minding One's Business

Sir:—After reading in The Literary Digest, the asinine demand that America refrain from participating in the coming Olympic games in Germany, because of the Unjust —?— baiting of the Jews by Hitler, I find that I, too—must write you.

What is the matter with people nowadays? Can't they ever learn to mind their own business? If Italy is happy with Mussolini, Germany with Hitler, and Russia with Communism, why should any one get in a lather about them? Yet I presume such truck as these letters is necessary if a magazine expects to "preserve" its readers. It's what makes people like me—who crave the right to mind their own business—and no one else's—read and enjoy (?) such rot. Worse still—to waste my good time and paper writing this opinion. Harry Styles.
Hollywood, California.

Question

Sir:—They talk about the downtrodden laboring man! What about the interest-ridden farmer and tax-tortured business man or industrialist? C. W. Westergood.
Port Ludlow, Washington.

The Supreme Court

Sir:—Allen White of Milwaukee [Literary Digest, October 5] wants to restrict the power of the Supreme Court. Why? The answer is plain: because the Supreme Court rendered a decision distasteful to President Roosevelt!

The Supreme Court has been the bulwark of this nation for decades. It has never usurped its powers. It will outlive all the Roosevelts by countless years.

The Supreme Court should be powerful, and every good American thanks God that it *is* powerful to-day. Alexander A. Porter.
Hohokus, N. J.

Sir:—In your issue of August 31, in reply to a letter from A. D. Gray, you state, "that the Supreme Court's *judgment* is more to be trusted than Congress's"—

Your statement lacks legal accuracy; for in passing upon the constitutionality of an Act of Congress the Supreme Court of the United States exercises and can exercise no "*judgment*" whatever as to the merits or demerits of the Act as such, nor as to its policy nor any class or kind of "*judgment*" such as is supposed to be exercised by Congress in the enactment of any given law. All that the Supreme Court does or has power to do is merely to test the *constitutionality* of any given statute by the yardstick of the *Constitution* itself, irrespective of whether the statute is in and of itself good, bad, or indifferent legislation, assuming its constitutionality.
Los Angeles. W. H. Anderson,
Past President (1934-'35) of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

[The statement was not ours, but that of some of our readers—Editor.]

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Against Heavy Odds.—The Florida Supreme Court holds that the slot-machine is not a lottery. Certainly there is little of the element of chance about it.—*Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Dispatch.*

Just Average.—WIFE (heatedly)—"You're lazy, you're worthless, you're bad-tempered, you're shiftless, you're a thorough liar."

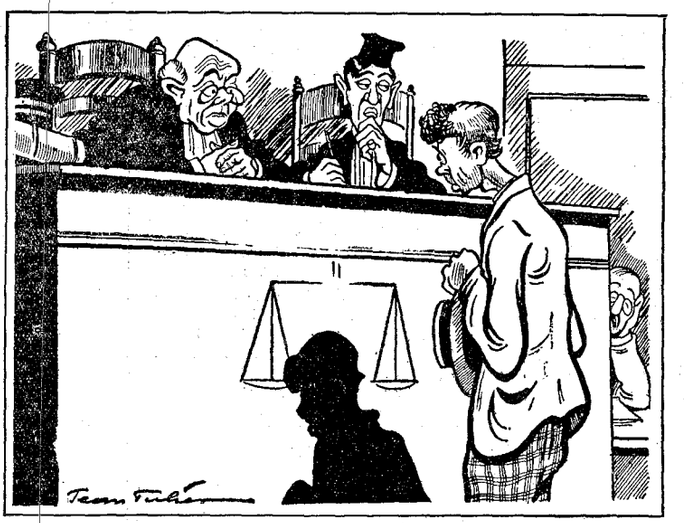
HUSBAND (reasonably)—"Well, my dear, no man is perfect."—*Vancouver (B. C.) Daily Province.*

The Professional Angle.—The champion athlete in bed with a cold was told that he had a temperature.

"How high is it, doctor?" he wanted to know.

"A hundred and one."

"What's the world's record?"—*Schweizer Illustrierte (Zurich).*



"You know why you are here?"
"Yes. I was a bit late hearing about the arrival of the police."
—Moustique *(Charleroi, Belgium)*

Very Thoughtful.—Sears, Roebuck, a large mail-order and wild-life-conservation house, issued a printed warning to motorists to drive carefully and not run into birds. "Give our feathered friends a chance. With no real inconvenience to yourself, game and song birds can be frightened from the road by sounding your horn." The warning was inserted in each box of shotgun shells sold by the house.—*The New Yorker.*

Resourceful.—The young constable was undergoing the *viva voce* part of his examination. "Now assume," said the examiner, "that you are accosted by a charming young lady late one evening, who tells you that a strange man has embraced and kissed her. What would you do?"

The young constable did not hesitate long. "I should—er—endeavor to reconstruct the crime with the young lady's assistance," he replied.—*Lektyr (Copenhagen).*

Always a Good Joke.—

Extract from Pearson's Weekly, August, 1935:

THE WEEK'S WIT.

Two sailors were discussing where they would live when they gave up the sea.

Said one: "When I get ashore after this next trip I'm going to get a nice pair of light oars, and I'm going to sling them across my shoulder and start walking inland. When I strike a place where people say, 'What are them things you've got on your shoulder?' that's where I'm going to settle down."

Extract from Homer, Odyssey, Book II., line 121, about 800 B.C.:

"Go with thy shapely oar till thou comest to the land of the men who know not the sea; and when a passer-by, accosting thee, saith that thou carriest a winnowing-fan on thy shoulder, there rest."—*Punch (London).*

Loaded Dice?—Archeologists have discovered dice used by prehistoric Nebraska Indians. Maybe that's a tip on how the red man lost this country.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Much to Learn.—Two Scotchmen were watching a football-game; one had a bottle, the other had only a thirst. The bottle-man was talking very largely about his knowledge of the game and what a fine player he was himself.

During the conversation he helped himself very liberally to the contents of his bottle, whereupon the thirsty one said: "Weel, I notice ye're a fine dribbler, but ye're nae guid at passing."—*Grit.*

The Machine Age.—Nothing gives a girl a more natural charm than a graceful carriage, says a beauty authority. But for a boy to have charm he needs a sporty coupé.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

A New Art.—"Do you think America will take a leading place in art as it has taken in commerce?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "We captains of industry are just waking up to the advantage that art affords if you know how to buy and when to sell."—*Washington Star.*

Mais Oui!—A happy home is where your wife asks you how to pronounce a difficult French word, and then accepts your interpretation of it without question.—*London (Ont.) Advertiser.*

Knowing One's Boss.—OFFICE-BOY (nervously)—"Please, sir, I think you're wanted on the 'phone."

EMPLOYER—"You think! What's the good of thinking?"

"Well, sir, the voice at the other end said, 'Hello, is that you, you old idiot?'"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Out of Step.—It happened in a night-club in Saratoga Springs. A fellow was dancing all over everybody else on the floor. Suddenly he bumped into a young man. Growled the former: "Aw, why doncha learn to dance?" The other said nothing. He was Fred Astaire.—*Variety.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

A Good Trick.—
HURRICANE LASHES CUBA AND
TURNS INTO SEA.—*Savannah paper.*

Why Not Ask Him?—Hospital attendants said his condition was critical. Fireman said he undoubtedly perished.—*Baltimore paper.*

Unusual Color Scheme.—The bride wore a green gown of pink organdy with matching accessories.—*Huntington (L. I.) paper.*

Very Considerate.—Dangerous gales and high tides, possibly winds of hurricane force, along the southeast coast were ordered to retire to safe places until the storm passes.—*Atlanta paper.*

Filial Devotion.—ADDIS ABABA—In spite of Italy's threats of aerial bombardment and gas attacks in Ethiopia, the American missionary doctors and nurses in the country insist upon remaining with their *parents*, who constitute the poorest of the poor African tribesmen, women and children.—*Columbus (O.) paper.*

Expensive Irritation.—The concrete plug set athwart the Colorado River is the keystone of a $350,000,000 program designed to end the threat of floods in the Imperial Valley of southern California, provide almost unlimited electrical power for the Southwest, send fresh water to Los Angeles and nearby cities, and irritate hitherto unclaimed portions of the desert.—*San Diego (Cal.) paper.*

Loaf of Wine, Jug of Bread.—
——— BAKERY
——— Street
$2.50
CALLON
—*Bradford (Pa.) paper.*

Why the Delay?—Dr. —— —— will speak at the opening exercises of the —— ——— school Friday morning at 9:45 o'clock. The patrons have been invited to attend.

Immediately after the opening exercises the enrolment of students will take place.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed.—*Greenville (S. C.) paper.*

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